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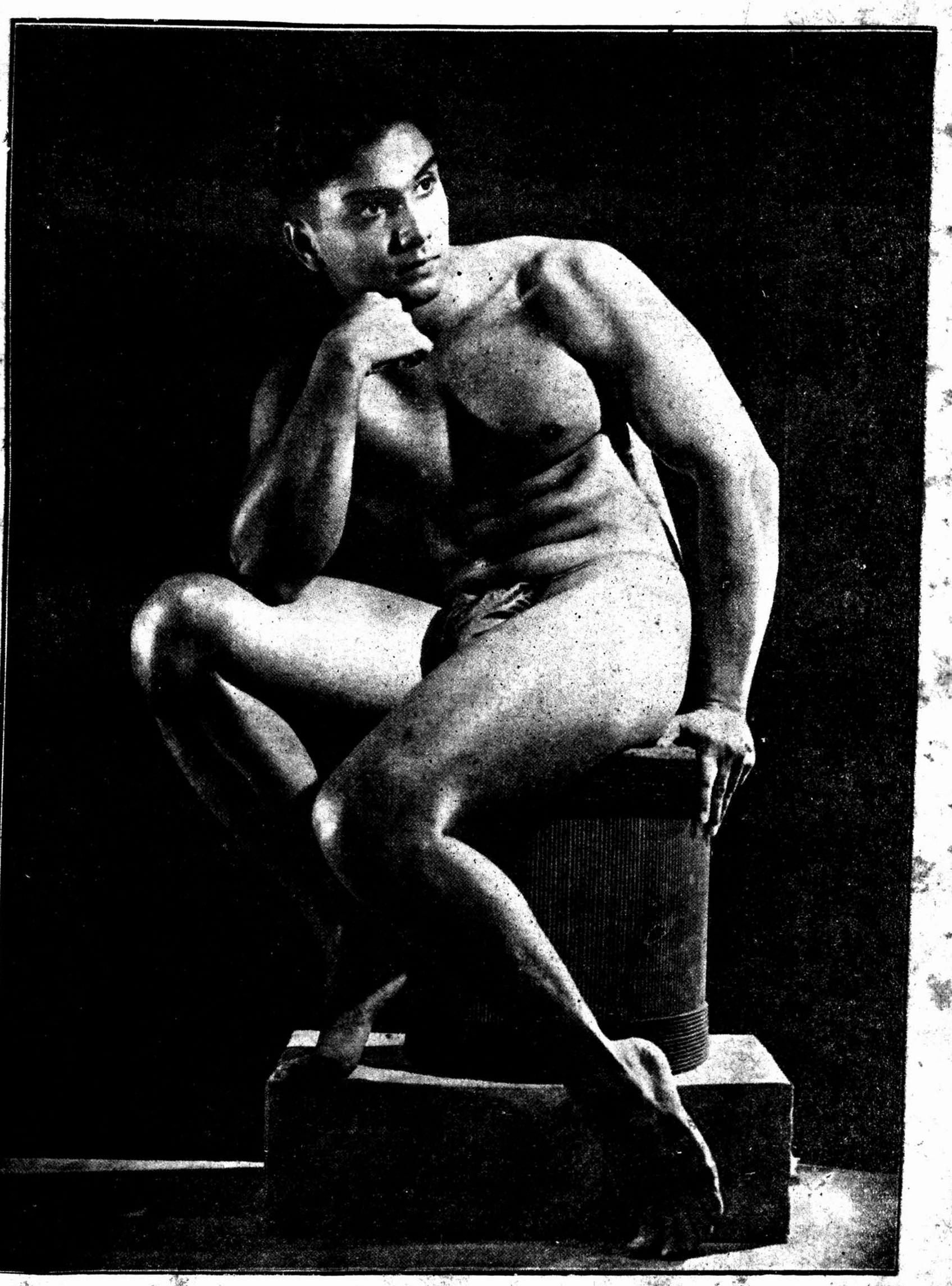
"GRACE AND STRENGTH"



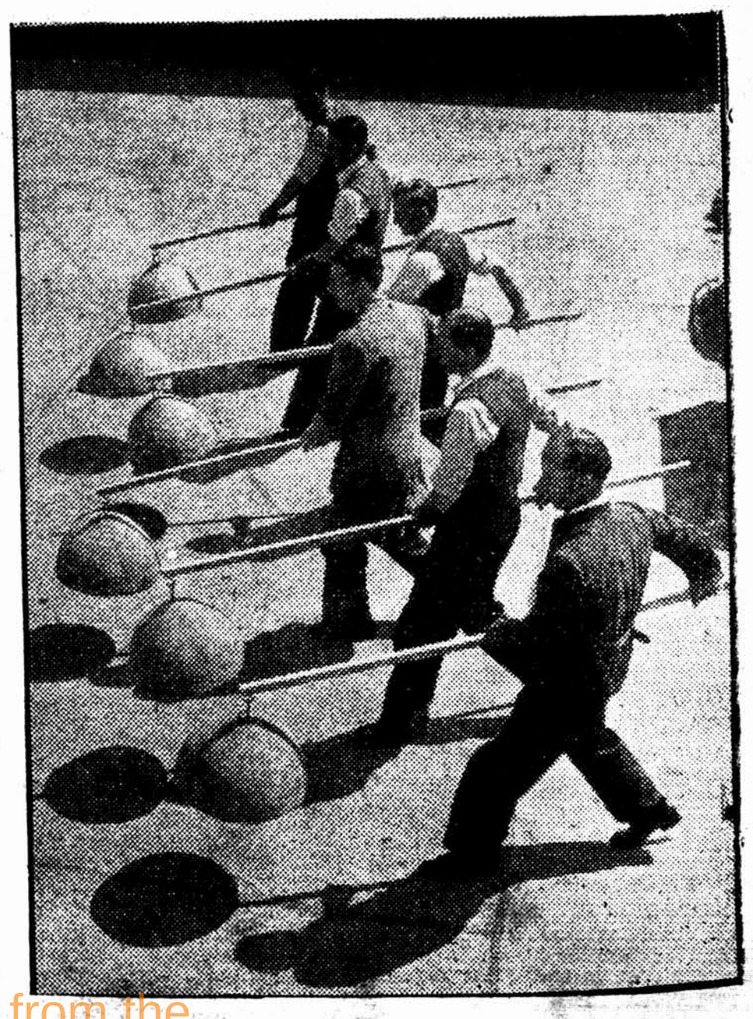
—R. S. Balsekar

(Left) King George being cheered by women workers during his visit to a Royal Ordnance Factory accompanied by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply. (Right) King Haakon of Norway speaking to the seamen on the occasion of his visit to the National Union of Seamen in London.

Anderson air raid shelters, supplied free by the Government to every family in England earning less than five pounds a week, have by now become a part of everyday life. This picture shows one shelter with vegetables growing above it, and another shelter as it appeared the morning after an air attack.

Left:— This bronze Maltese Cross is the most highly prized decoration in the British Empire. It is the famous Victoria Cross, the decoration which takes precedence over all medals, orders and honours in the British Empire. It was instituted in 1856 by the late Queen Victoria as an award for special acts of bravery. Since then, 1,100 Victoria Crosses have been awarded, 581 of them during the last war.

Right:— Here is the latest British device—the bomb-snuffer—for dealing with incendiary bombs. When placed over the bomb it will prevent any spreading of fire and the bomb will burn itself out.



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BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 22, 1940

Fall Of France

I—Its Background

By Dr. BALKRISHNA KESKAR

Dr. Keskar, who is in charge of the Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C., has spent a number of years in France and in the following article he attempts an analysis of the causes that led to the debacle of a great nation.

THE French tragedy leaves one dumb with stupefaction. One of the most powerful countries in the world, with as fine an army as any power can desire, is completely out of the picture in two months.

Two-third of the country is under the domination of the Germans and the so-called Free Government of Vichy has become undisguised instrument in their hand.

Many criticisms have been levelled at different politicians and generals. N. G. Jog in an able article in the "Sunday Chronicle" has fallen foul of Daladier for his faults of commission and omission. No doubt, Daladier was not the strong man he was depicted to be and he was responsible for many a grave mistake; but for that matter, what has Petain, the vaunted victor of Verdun, done? He was Minister of war and chief of staff for many years in the post-war period. I do not think that any single person can be held responsible for the undoing of France.

Moral Disintegration

What has amazed the world is not the military defeat of France which is explicable. In face of an absolutely new conception of strategy,—and for this we must recognise Hitler's great military genius,—the French army was not able to resist the invaders successfully. Hitler has revolutionised the concepts of modern war tactics, and his onslaughts have well nigh swept away the strongest and seemingly impregnable defences.

The outstanding part of the drama is the moral disintegration of France. As one American paper summed up, France was neither defeated nor conquered, it collapsed. The accounts of neutral eyewitnesses and reporters show a sudden loss of self-confidence which developed into a terrible stampede and panic. It began in responsible and leading elements of the nation and rapidly spread over the whole country paralysing resistance and what is more important, the will to resist. The soul of France was well and truly vanquished

Sorry Spectacle

Thus the world saw the sorry spectacle of one of the bravest people, people accustomed to fight to the last ditch against the most tremendous odds, rushing helter skelter not knowing what to do. This was not the behaviour of a fighter who yields at last because he is incapable of further resistance; it was rather a gesture of some one feeling it not worth while to go on because his heart is no longer in the fight.

Norway, Holland or even Belgium did not give such an impression of a complete collapse as France. It is significant that none of the important French Colonies have yet shown any resentful reaction against the decision of the Petain Government. In fact most of them are far away and could have taken an independent decision of siding with De Gaulle knowing full well that British Navy and Empire will protect and co-operate with them. They have done nothing of the kind. On the contrary, many of them have already acquiesced and tacitly fallen in with the Vichy Government, though recently a welcome reaction is noticeable.

Political Unity

A military defeat cannot bring about such complete annihilation. The root of the disease was much more widespread and deep. It had eaten into the vitals of the nation and sapped the foundations of the French national structure; otherwise it could not have collapsed like a house of cards at the first shock.

Though the political unity of what was in reality a conglomeration of provinces was achieved by a long line of kings and later on by the Republic, the strength of France lay in her moral unity forged in many a revolution and struggle for liberty. The 'Basque' and the 'Breton' are quite dissimilar and their dialects have as much as or less to do with French than Sanskrit. In customs and language the French Catalan has more in common with his brother across the Spanish frontier than with the Frenchman of the North.

But all are patriotic because they have fought to build up the structure of the common fatherland. The 'Marseillaise' was not written in Marseilles but in Strasbourg in the heart of Alsace. Rouget de Lisle composed it as a marching song for the 1st revolutionary army of the Rhine which went out to give battle to the united monarchist forces coming to the rescue of the French Royalty.

Home Of Freedom

France was the country of free discussion and free thought. All progressive and revolutionary ideas and movements in Europe had either their origin in the land of 'liberte', 'egalite', 'fraternite' or were fostered in its congenial atmosphere. It was in the vanguard of human progress. With the fall of Paris one of the great lamps of civilisation went out after burning brightly for many centuries.

It had become the great international centre where all sorts of ideas and thoughts were exchanged, creating currents and cross-currents which reached all the corners of the globe. The Royalist rubbed shoulders with the anarchist, the Fascist exchanged fisticuffs with the communist, the Clericals did not find life so unbearable under a Government which has dis-established the Church.

The persecuted of all countries found a refuge in this intellectual Mecca of the modern world. No more touching tribute can be paid to any city than that of the Hungarian author of the novel 'La rue du chat qui peche', which got the international prize in 1937. It depicts the story of some political refugees from central Europe who seek an asylum in Paris. After a decade of exile, a revolution overthrows the tyrannical oligarchy in their country and they return, acclaimed by all the people

They occupy important positions but they do not get the peace of mind they had expected. Somehow or other they are ill at ease, they cannot adopt themselves to the new situation. It becomes so unbearable that in the end they throw up their jobs and return to their old den in Paris. Then only they feel themselves again at home and in peace.

The French Spirit

The Frenchman is a notorious individualist and well-known to be little amenable to discipline. Consequently the number of parties and groups, religious, political or intellectual was legion and they were constantly being formed and reformed. It was a sign of the intense vitality of the life pulsating in the nation.

The French never docilely accept a party of doctrine. Their critical and keen intellect always tries to find the faults of this theory or that fact. They are incorrigible satirists who like to

(Continued On Page 32)

"LIVE AND LEARN",—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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THIS WEEK'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Case Of Walton Dwight

By VINCENT TOWNE

TWO years after the close of the American Civil War there came to Ringhamton, New York, a yellow-bearded giant who called himself Walton Dwight.

He appeared to be very rich and rented the mansion of former United States Senator Daniel B. Dickinson.

His new neighbours immediately began to ry into his past history, and according to what they gathered, he had been born in Windsor, New York, 30 years before.

He had entered the Civil War with the 2d. Pennsylvania Bucktails, and fought bravely for the Union, had risen to the rank of lieutenant colonel, had been twice wounded at Gettysburg and finally honourably discharged on account of his disabilities.

Following his discharge, he had speculated in lumber at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and had become a partner of the famous Peter Herdic. Returning to the place of his birth at Windsor, he there married the daughter of a rich farmer.

He was six feet, two inches tall and weighed 250 pounds. His beard was long and bushy. After some time he purchased a residence of his own and insured it at an unusually heavy figure One night, when he and his family were in New York, the house mysteriously caught fire and burned to the ground. Some gossips accused him of incendiarism, but the insurance was paid, and with it he began to promote lavish developments in Binghamton. He laid out a park, built 40 cottages and a hotel, named after himself, the Dwight House. In a short while he boasted of being a millionaire.

He Returned Glowing with Health.

His hobby was insurance, and he took out big policies, upon which he directly began to negotiate heavy loans. He borrowed 30,000 dols. from one company, 40,000 dols. from another, 50,000 dols. from a third and various amounts from others. Then came the awful financial panic of 1873. He went down before the avalanche and filed a petition in bankruptcy, rating his liabilities at 400,000 dols. Deserted now by the friends who had enjoyed his opulence, he set off for Chicago and attempted to start life over again, but failure continued to lurk at his door.

Five years after the panic he returned to Windsor, glowing with health. He now took out life insurance policies aggregating 256,000 dols. and, despite his excellent physical condition, had built for himself an elaborate brick-lined tomb. Then he made a will, leaving many bequests to persons, some of whom, it was later charged, he was to use as tools to carry into effect the most stupendous insurance swindle on record.

His extraordinary behaviour now began to excite much gossip. He appeared to be either courting death or pretending to subject himself to dangers that might account for future rumours of his demise.

In midwinter he would swim icy streams, climb snow-clad peaks and return apparently exhausted from long cross-country walks. One insurance company sent an agent to tender him the amount of the premium which he had paid in and to cancel the policy, but Colonel Dwight, knowing his rights, haughtily declined.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, about this time, he greatly surprised a friend by claiming a serious illness, despite the fact that he still appeared to be the picture of health. Shortly after this, Dwight moved into a small cottage in Binghamton, went to bed, complained of chills, had a friend stay up with him all night, had his beard and hair trimmed and his beard
and the next day was reported to have died in the presence of a former law partner and of a brother-in-law.

Mrs. Dwight, who was staying at a hotel next door, was summoned, as were the hotel proprietor and one of his guests.

All who saw Dwight lying in his bed attested to his being dead.

For two days his body lay in this room, upon which had been placed a Yale lock. The only key was in the hands of the hotel proprietor. A physician stated that Dwight had died of gastritis, but physicians representing the insurance companies maintained that he had killed himself. Some of them claimed to have found the imprint of a rope about his neck.

Belief in Dwight's death, either from suicide or from natural causes, would have been universal had it not been for a little bottle found upon the ground under his window. Upon its label was the word "Gelsemium." Although this mysterious drug was almost unknown to the physicians of Dwight's day, there were some who learned that its effect was to paralyze the motor nerves without the loss of consciousness and to thus produce temporarily an absolute simulation of death. Medico-legal authorities, considering the possibility of Juliet's suspended animation in the tomb where Romeo found her, have held that "gelsemium" would have produced her deathlike trance.

To account for certain happenings apparently corroborative of Dwight's death, many interesting theories have been advanced. One was that after recovering from the drug, he had been smuggled to some country and a corpse from a New York medical college substituted for his live body; also that the autopsy upon Dwight was really upon this cadaver, one very essential feature of the operation having been the severing of the scalp across the top of the head and pulling it down over the features so as to mask them.

A few months after Dwight's reported death, a man who had shared an office with him was absolutely certain that he met him on the street in Chicago. This appearance immediately gave rise of escape, one of them being that to further theories as to his means he had had himself placed in a box and thus shipped out of Binghamton to a place where confederates had unpacked him and set him at liberty to enjoy a generous share of the insurance money handed back to him by some of those whom he had named as his legal heirs. One of the big companies which had insured his life made immediate payment without contest, but another made a bitter fight, which was pending in the New York Courts for many years.

Whether Dwight escaped, hanged himself, died of carefully planned exposure, or from natural causes will in all probability never be known.

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'Where Is The Cash?'

Questions In Nazi Invader's Phrase-Book

Phrase-books in English and German have been issued by the German Army to their troops in anticipation of their entry into Great Britain, says "The Manchester Guardian". The books contain questions which German troops would be likely to put to English citizens if they succeeded in achieving their desire to overrun the country. Some of these books have fallen into the hands of the British military authorities, and if the situation were not so tragic the contents would make amusing reading. Throughout there is a warning that if you fail to tell their soldiers the truth you will be shot.

Some of the questions in the phrase-book are apparently designed for use in cross-examining civic leaders. The question "Are you the mayor?" is followed by the demand "Open all cupboards" and "Where is the cash?" The handbook then "instructs" the Nazi soldier how to ask the mayor to write down the amount which is in the safe and try to find out if there is any more money in the building.

Should he succeed in obtaining information the enemy "linguist" would then use the phrase "I confiscate all this money." Also, if he follows his handbook, he would tell the mayor that if he lies he will be shot.

A whole section is devoted to questions which are intended to enable the German troops to find their way about the country. In this case citizens will be assured that "if you tell the truth you have nothing to fear."

The authors of the handbook do not appear to have overlooked any contingency; it even includes such phrases as "I have the stomachache, give me opium," and "Give me pills."

The invaders are instructed how to demand from the people upon whom they thrust themselves for board and lodgings that they shall wash two shirts, one pair of pants, and three pocket handkerchiefs. There are, in fact, instructions about everything—from medicine to horses and carts. Drivers are warned that if they intentionally take the wrong turning they will be shot.

The booklet is similar to those which Germany has produced in the Czech, Polish and Russian languages.

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MODERN LILIPUTIANS

Behind The Scenes Of The World's Most Famous Midget Theatre

By MICHAEL LORANT

"Backstage" is a term that has an irresistible fascination for everyone who had ever watched a theatrical performance from across the footlights. A peep behind the scenes, into the workshop where the glamour of the stage is created, into the private lives of the actors and actresses, has an attraction all its own.

The backstage life of the Liliput Theatre of Budapest, the only permanent midget theatrical company in the world, is of particular interest. The diminutive artists who are members of the company form a community whose entire life centres round their theatre. The greater part of their time is spent behind the scenes and in the green room of their little stage, yet quarrel and intrigue, so frequent backstage of "full-size" theatres, rarely occur at the Liliput Theatre. The members of the company are subject to a self-imposed, rigid discipline, and most of their time is spent with rehearsals and exercises to keep themselves fit.

A Co-operative Effort

This permanent midget theatrical company, acting season after season in Budapest, Hungary, is one of the most popular features of the city's amusement park. This unique venture is organised, managed, administered, directed and financed by a Corporation of dwarfs, the performers themselves on a co-operative basis. The only full-sized person, employed at the theatre is the pianist and musical leader. This job cannot be handled by a Liliputian for the simple reason that hands that: cannot stretch further than two or three inches, cannot handle piano keys according to usual standards.

The little people took the theatre in hand a few years ago. Ever since, it has been an excellently paying concern, the company of midgets, actors and actresses, stage hands and technicians annually elect a board of four to carry on the business side.

Artists From All Over The World

To the midget company fresh talent is added every year, and the experienced members train the newcomers. Show people from all over the world come to find artists among the members of the theatre. In this way the Liliput Theatre is the first stepping-stone to an international career, meaning high salarise in Vaudeville theatres or shows abroad. That is why midgets who feel that their diminutive stature is a money-making asset are eager to join the permanent midget company in Budapest.

Perhaps it is due to the iron discipline under which they live that the midget artists never quarrel among themselves. They spend only the nights in their dwellings, a building adjoining the theatre, which is furnished according to their needs. Small furniture, fitted to their size, doll-sized plates and dishes, and fittings so placed that they can easily reach them, make for comfort in the home of this little community of small folk. Few of them have private lives outside that which is devoted to the stage union. Not having many private interests, all their lives are devoted to the show business by means of which they make their living. They work or play together even in their free hours.

Life Behind The Scenes

Life behind the scenes of the Liliput theatre is very gay. The little folk play cards, do needlework, make music or chat amicably. Since keeping fit is a very important part of the midgets' training, their daily routine is filled with physical exercises and acrobatic training. Occasionally the men fight a boxing match. They have music lessons every day. Most of them have charming if small voices, and a number play musical instruments very well.

On the whole, the little theatrical community of midgets lead a busy and happy life, unimpaired by their physical deficiency. It does not disturb them, since they have hardly any intercourse with normally grown persons except as an appreciative audience, and their little universe is peopled by men and women of their own stature.

Midget actresses doing needle work behind the scenes during intervals of the performance.

(Left) Midget actresses making up in their dressing-room at the Liliput Theatre. (Right) The midget chorus at rehearsal with the one full-size member of the company—the pianist who is needed because midget hands can't stretch to a greater distance than that of four keys at most.

Poetry In The Social Order

Its Most Important Function Is To Keep Alive The Flame Of Prophetic Religion

(BY JOHN MIDDLETON MURRAY IN "THE ARYAN PATH").

THERE is a famous and ancient saying to the effect that he who would shape the inmost life of a society may let others make the laws, but he must make the songs. But it is an ancient saying, belonging to the time before the masses of the Western nations had become literate, and long before the days of universal, cosmopolitan jazz by radio. The wise man of the past was thinking of folk-poetry: the poetry handed down and about from lips to ear, which was the solace and stimulus of the weaver at the loom, the spinster at the wheel, the ploughman in the furrow, and whatever companies of men and women might gather together when the work of the day was done. The deeds that were celebrated, the sorrows that were lamented, the attitude towards life and death that was expressed in such poetry shaped the soul of the people from which it sprang.

Modern Poetry

But those days are past in the Western world; and probably they are doomed all the world over. The machine-civilization sooner or later spells death to the primitive societies in which alone folk-poetry can live. In so far as it is treasured to-day, it is treasured not by the simple member of society but by the educated minority. It is like the common objects of bygone use which are preserved and admired in our museums. The beauty for which we now admire them was not the purpose for which they were made; it descended upon them, like a supernatural grace, because they were created for human purposes by human hands, and because traditional skills, transmitted from father to son, from master to apprentice, down the centries, were embodied in them.

Only upon this relatively small educated class can anything that may be called poetry be said to have any influence at all to-day. And probably even for the majority of these poetry is only a refined pleasure of the senses. There is no harm in that; indeed, much good: for it is important that our pleasures shall be refined. But the kind of poetry which gives a refined pleasure to a small educated class in an industrial society is quite incapable of achieving the wide popularity of the folk-song or the ballad. The modern counterpart of these is the music-hall or radio "hit" of the moment—vacuous, but "catchy" like the measles. It is, essentially, a cheap manufactured article, produced to capture the market; it neither springs out of the people's soul nor sustains it, except in so far as any rhythmical pattern of dulled words may lull a mind too tired to discriminate. Thus, during the war of 1914-1918, the British troops marched to "Tipperary"—a tawdry and maudlin piece of artificial sentiment; which has nevertheless justly acquired a certain sanctity in the national memory. But the contrast between the quality of the song and the heroism of the soldiers who had nothing better to inspire them, is in itself a fearful condemnation of the civilization which produced it.

Function Of Poetry

Seeing that there is no popular poetry at all in a machine-society we have only to consider the function of poetry in the small educated class which reads and attaches value to poetry. For the members of this class it is in the main a refined pleasure of the senses, a music or the fine arts are to them; but for a few of them poetry has a deeper significance. It is, at its highest, and in the forms in which they most value it, an expression of, or a means of approach to, religious truth. Thus, for example, the great tragedies of Shakespeare effect in the responsive soul a reconciliation with human destiny such as is achieved in other modes of religion by meditation. Contemplating a Shakespeare tragedy, we are touched to the depths by "what may quiet us in a death so noble" This is of course preeminently the function of the tragic drama, which has a definitely religious origin; but a kindred effect is achieved by other forms of poetry. The same quiet reconciliation of our rebellious humanity with the limitations of mortality is accomplished by Milton's sonnet upon his blindness, or Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn". And it is for this reason that the eminent French Catholic critic, the late Henri Bremond, likened the method and the function of poetry to that of meditative prayer; just as, to reverse the comparison, Aristotle's famous definition of the purpose of tragedy: to effect "a purgation of the soul through pity and terror," could be applied directly to the story of the life and death of Jesus which is the central object of the Christian religion.

But this religious function of poetry, precious though it is, cannot adequately replace within a whole society the function of a genuine religion: for obviously poetry which is read and valued only by the few for its religious significance cannot fulfil the primary sociological function of religion, which is to promote the cohesion of society. Hence it is that, in a time when we have in Europe only the debris of a "universal" religion, the function of religion which is not fulfilled by poetry or music, is fulfilled, disastrously, by a religious devotion to the nation itself. The national society itself is deified, which is intolerable. It is, or was, tolerable that a primitive society should deify itself through the worship of a merely tribal god, for it was veritably isolated: it was, in no sense, dependent upon its neighbour. But in a civilization of which mutual dependence is characteristic, the substitution of nationalism for a "universal" religion is purely retrogressive.

Sign Of Social Decadence

From this angle the peculiar position of poetry in a modern Western society—where the cultivation of poetry is intense in proportion as it is restricted to the few—is the mark of a social decadence. And it is notable that the florescence of European poetry was the accompaniment of the first outburst of nationalist sentiment—in England, in the age of Elizabeth; in France in the reign of Louis XIV, in Germany at the end of the eighteenth century. That is to say, the rise of poetry to its position of eminence in cultural esteem in Western civilization was consequent upon the disruption of the "universal" religion of Europe. That is particularly clear in the case of England where the mystery-play of religion suddenly developed into the secular poetic drama. Much of the religious sentiment had become as it were detached from the ancestral religion, which had lost much of its authority and its mystery; it now sought new and secular forms of expression, in poetry. Or, more truly, the former "universal" religion separated itself into poetry on the one hand, and nationalism on the other.

Poetry at its highest, may be regarded as an exquisite expression of personal religion. In it is embodied, with all the nuances of individual sentiment, the attitude of the poet towards the mystery of existence, or God; and the reader chooses among these manifold expressions those which are most congenial to his own experience and habit of feeling. In a universal religion, on the other hand, the form of expression, credal or ritual, is fixed in scriptures and in liturgy, and the individual mode of feeling receives no emphasis. Poetry itself, in so far as it is practised in such a period, is subservient to religion: and is, in the main, an addendum to the liturgical offering of worship to God, in the form of hymns. At least this is true of written poetry which is the poetry of the educated class. Folk-poetry has a life of its own.

Poetry, An Ancillary To Religion

No doubt these generalisations, like all generalisations, are not to be pressed too hard. But in the main it is true that the rightful position of poetry in the social order is ancillary to religion. The poetry which the Western world is agreed to regard as marking the highest point of its poetical achievement: namely, the Attic drama of the Greeks, was definitely conceived as an act of religious worship, and performed at a religious festival. And there is the evidence of the age-old association of poet and prophet which is expressed in the Latin word which served for both: 'vates'. The association seems natural enough among peoples whose scriptures contain poetry of a high order.

But there are, as M. Bergson has lately emphasised, two kinds of religion, though both kinds are generally found blended in any particular form of high religion. One of these is the reverence paid to the moral laws which are necessary to the preservation of the community as a whole. These laws are supposed to be of divine origin. This form of religion is more evidently social in its purpose than the other, which may be called the prophetic kind of religion This prophetic religion is primarily the creation of individual minds and consists in a discovery of the divine nature. Thus the Hebrew prophets meditated on the bitter experiences of "the chosen people" in defeat and captivity, and, beginning with Amos, achieved the intuition that God was demanding of them a much higher and deeper morality than that of the existing moral and religious law. The word of the Lord to Amos is: "I desire mercy and not sacrifice." And these Hebrew prophets displayed a high order of impassioned and poetic imagination, very naturally, because precisely this imaginative quality of mind or soul was demanded by their effort to discover where "the chosen people" had gone radically wrong. Moreover, since it was an intensely individual intuition, whereby a single man proclaimed, in the face of the inertia and hostility of the nation, the divine and revolutionary truth which he had discovered, the sense of an immediate relation with God was inevitable. He was "inspired".

A Function Of Supreme Social Importance

Whereas of these two elements of religion the religion of custom and the law is the more obviously social, it is also static. Inspirational and prophetic religion is dynamic, and is thus social in a higher sense. It urges the community forward to ascend to a higher level of morality and religion. And this appears to be the most important function of poetry in society. That delighted astonishment of the mind by a new aspect of beauty and a new aspect of truth which the late Dr. Bridges singled out as the characteristic quality of great poetry, is essentially a religious revelation—the evidence and opportunity of a new insight into the divine nature. By this means poetry has served again and again to deepen and revivify the institutional religion of society. If it is not obviously performing that function in Western society to-day, that is because institutional Christianity is in a condition of advanced decay; but wherever it remains at the level of a high and real religion, it is safe to say that it has been immeasurably enriched by the truth and beauty of the insights of poetry. Moreover, since the specifically religious prophet is now an infrequent phenomenon in Europe, and when he does appear he is not very impressive, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that it is chiefly poetry—in the comprehensive sense of the word, including impassioned and imaginative prose—which keeps the flame of prophetic religion alive.

That is a function of supreme social importance; but unfortunately we have to remember that the fact that it is the secular poet who fulfils it is a sign of social decay. For he speaks to a tiny minority, and outside the framework of institutional religion. The real reason for this is that institutional religion has lost its hold on the unrooted masses of a machine-civilization, and is no longer the expression of the soul, or the unity, of such a society. The two phenomena are complementary: the desertion of religion by the masses, and the assumption of secular forms by the spirit of prophetic religion. There is no common symbol, no common allegiance, and no common idiom of thought at a religious level in a European nation to-day The nation itself is the only symbol which attracts men to social unity, and that is sub-religious. Plenty of nationalist poetry is being manufactured in Germany to-day: but it is most certainly atavistic, retrogressive and a degradation of the spirit of poetry That degradation is part of the grim tragedy of our proud but religiously empty Western civilization, on which nemesis has now descended.

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KALIDASA'S MASTERPIECE

Tagore On Inner Meaning Of "Shakuntala"

POET TEACHES THAT LOVE OF MAN AND WOMAN IS NEITHER BEAUTIFUL NOR LASTING SO LONG AS IT REMAINS SELF-CENTERED AND DOES NOT DIFFUSE ITSELF IN SOCIETY

"Wouldst thou the young year's blossoms and the fruits of its decline,

And all by which the soul is charmed, enraptured, feasted, fed,

wouldst thou th eearth and heaven itself in one sole name combine?

I name thee, O Shakuntala, and all at once is said."

—GOETHE.

(BY DR. RABINDRA NATH TAGORE).

GOETHE, the master-poet of Europe, has summed up his criticism of 'Shakuntala" in a single quatrain; he has not taken the poem to pieces. This quatrain seems to be a small thing like the flame of a candle, but it lights up the whole drama in an instant and reveals its inner nature In Goethe's words, 'Shakuntala blends together the young year's blossoms and the fruits of its maturity; it combines heaven and earth in one.

We are apt to pass over this eulogy lightly as a mere poetical outburst. We are apt to consider that it only means in effect that Goethe regarded "Shakuntala" as fine poetry. But it is not really so His stanza breathes not the exaggeration of rapture, but the deliberate judgment of a true critic. There is a special point in his words. Goethe says expressly that "Shakuntala" contains the history of a development,—the development of flower into fruit, of earth into heaven, of matter into spirit.

From Earthly To Heavenly Love

In truth there are unions in "Shakuntala"; and the motif of the play is the progress from the earlier union of the First Act, with its earthly, unstable beauty and romance, to the higher union in the heavenly hermitage of eternal bliss described in the last Act. This drama was meant not for dealing with a particular passion, not for developing a particular character, but for translating the whole subject from one world to another,—to elevate love from the sphere of physical beauty to the eternal heaven of moral beauty.

With the greatest ease Kalidas has effected this junction of earth with heaven. His earth so naturally passes into heaven that we do not mark the boundary-line between the two. In the First Act the poet has not concealed the gross earthiness of the fall of "Shakuntala": he has clearly shown, in the conduct of the hero and the heroine alike, how much desire contributed to that fall. He has fully painted all the blandishments playfulness and flutterings of the intoxicating sense of youth. the struggle between deep bashfulness and strong self-expression. This is a proof of the simplicity of "Shakuntala": she was not prepared beforehand for the outburst of passion which the occasion of Dushyanta's visit called forth; she had not learned how to restrain herself, how to hide her feelings. Shakuntala had not known Cupid before; hence her heart was bare of armour, and she could not distrust either the sentiment of love or the character of her lover. The daughter of the

hermitage was off her guard, just as the deer there knew not fear.

Dushyanta's conquest of Shakuntala has been very naturally drawn. With equal ease has the poet shown the deeper purity of her character in spite of her fall. —her unimpaired, innate chastity. This is another proof of her simplicity.

The flower of the forest needs no servant to brush the dust off her petals. She stands bare; dust settles on her; but in spite of it she easily retains her own beautiful cleanliness. Dust did settle on Shakuntala, but she was not even conscious of it. Like the simple wild deer, like the mountain spring, she stood forth pure in spite of it.

Shakuntala's Fall

Kalidas has let his hermitage-bred youthful heroine follow the unsuspecting path of nature; nowhere has he restrained her. And yet he has developed her into the model of a devoted wife, with her reserve, endurance of sorrow, and the life of rigid spiritual discipline. At the beginning we see her self-forgetful and obedient to Nature's impulses like the plants and flowers; at the end we see the deeper feminine soul,—sober, patient under ill, intent on austerities, strictly regulated by the sacred laws of piety. With matchless art Kalidas has placed the heroine on the meeting-point of action and calmness, of Nature and Law, of river and ocean, as it were. Her father was a hermit, but her mother was an 'Apsara', a nymph. Her birth was the outcome of interrupted austerities, but her nurture was in a hermitage, which is just the spot where nature and austerities beauty and restraint, are harmonised. There is none of the conventional bonds of society there, yet we have the harder regulations of religion. Her Gandharva marriage, too, was of the same type; it had the wildness of Nature joined to the social tie of wedlock. The drama stands alone and unrivalled in all literature, because it depicts how restraint can be harmonised with freedom. All its joys and sorrows, unions and partings, proceed from the conflict of these two forces.

Shakuntala's simplicity is natural, that of Miranda not truly so. The different circumstances under which the two were brought up, account for this difference. Shakuntala's simplicity was not girt round by ignorance, as was the case with Miranda. We see in the First Act that Shakuntala's two companions did not let her remain unaware of the fact that she was in the first bloom of youth. She had learnt to be bashful. She also knew something of the world, because the hermitage did not stand altogether outside society; the rules of home life were observed here too. She was inexperienced, though not ignorant, of the outside world, but trustfulness was firmly enthroned in her heart. The simplicity which springs from such trustfulness had for a moment caused her fall, but it also redeemed her for ever. The trustfulness kept her constant to patience, forgiveness and loving kindness, in spite of the cruellest breach of her confidence. Miranda's simplicity was never subjected to such a fiery ordeal; it never clashed with knowledge of the world.

Our rebellious passions raise storms. In this drama Kalidas has extinguished the volcanic fire of tumultuous passion by means of the tears of the penitent heart. But he has not dwelt too long on the disease; he has just given us a glimpse of it and then dropped the veil. The desertion of Shakuntala by the polygamous Dushyanta, which in real life would have happened as a natural consequence of his character, is here brought about by the curse of Durvasa. Otherwise, the desertion would have been extremely cruel and pathetic and would have destroyed the peace and harmony of the whole play. But the poet has left a small rent in the veil through which we can get an idea of the royal sin. It is in the Fifth Act just before Shakuntala arrives at court and is repudiated by her husband, the poet momentarily draws aside the curtain from the King's love affairs. Queen Hansapadika is singing to herself in her music room:

"O honey-bee, having sucked the mango blossoms in your search for new honey, you have clean forgotten your recent loving welcome by the lotus."

The Repudiation

This tear-stained song of a stricken heart in the royal harem gives us a rude-shock, especially as our heart was hitherto filled with Dushyanta's love-passages with Shakuntala. Only in the preceding Act we saw Shakuntala setting out for her husband's home in a very holy, sweet, and tender mood, carrying with herself the blessings of the hoary sage Kanva and the good wishes of the whole forest world. And now a stain falls on the picture we had so hopefully formed of the home of love to which she was going

When the Jester asked, "What means this song?" Dushyanta smiled and said, "We desert our lasses after a short spell of love-making, and therefore I have deserved this strong rebuke from Queen Hansapadika." This indication of the fickleness of royal love is not purposeless at the beginning of the Fifth Act. With masterly skill the poet here shows that what Durvasa's curse had brought about had its seeds in human nature.

In passing from the Fourth Act to the Fifth we suddenly enter a new atmosphere; from the ideal world of the hermitage we go forth to the royal court with its hard hearts and crooked ways of love-making. The beauteous dream of the hermitage is about to be broken. The two young monks who are escorting Shakuntala, at once feel that they have entered an altogether different world, "a house encircled by fire." By such touches at the beginning of the Fifth Act, the poet prepares us for the repudiation of Shakuntala at its end.

Then comes the repudiation. Shakuntala feels as if she has been suddenly struck with a thunderbolt. Like a deer stricken by a trusted hand, this daughter of the forest looks on with blank surprise, terror, and anguish. At one blow she is hurled away from the hermitage, both literal and metaphorical, in which she has so long lived. She loses her connection with the loving friends, the birds, beasts and plants and the beauty, peace and purity of her former life. She now stands alone, shelterless. In one moment the music of the first four Acts is stilled.

O the deep silence and loneliness that then surround her. She whose tender heart had made the whole world of the hermitage her own folk, to-day stands absolutely alone. She fills this vast vacuity with her mighty sorrow. With rare poetic insight Kalidas has declined to restore Shakuntala to Kanva's hermitage. After the renunciation by Dushyanta it was impossible for her to live in harmony with that hermitage in the way she had done before. She was no longer her former self; her relation with the universe had changed. Had she been placed again amidst her old surroundings, it would only have cruelly exhibited the utter inconsistency of the whole situation. A mighty silence was now needed, worthy of the mighty grief of the mourner. But the poet has not shown us the picture of Shakuntala in the new hermitage,—parted from the friends of her girlhood, and nursing the grief of separation from her lover. The silence of the poet only deepens our sense of the silence and vacancy which here reigned round Shakuntala. Had the repudiated wife been taken back to Kanva's home, that hermitage would have spoken. To our imagination its trees and creepers would have wept, the two girl friends would have mourned for Shakuntala, even if the poet had not said a word about it. But in the unfamiliar hermitage of Maricha, all is still and silent to us; only we have before our mind's eye a picture of the world-abandoned Shakuntala's infinite sorrow, disciplined by penance, sedate and resigned,—seated like a recluse rapt in meditation.

Remorse

Dushyanta is now consumed by remorse. This remorse is 'tapasya.' So long as Shakuntala was not won by means of this repentance, there was no glory in winning her. One sudden gust of youthful impulse had in a moment given her up to Dushyanta, but that was not the true, the full winning of her.

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China's Nationalism Defined

IT IS INSPIRED BY NO NARROW SPIRIT OF SELF-AGGRANDISEMENT, BUT HAS AS ITS GOAL THE PROMOTION OF COMMON PROSPERITY OF ALL NATIONS

(Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Director of the Political Department of the Executive Yuan, summed up China's true status and aims in a recent radio talk. In this talk, which is reproduced below, he traces clearly the growth of nationalism in the country and the influence of Dr. Sun's thought in current political trends. He explains lucidly how nationalism and internationalism may be harmoniously blended to produce an independent nation co-operating with all countries of the world.)

Friends in America! Although I am separated from you by the Pacific Ocean and a large part of the continent of Asia, I can imagine you pondering seriously over the great issues involved in the wars now going on in Asia and Europe, I was a student in a Middle Western college during the entire four years of the World War, and I saw how at first you were shocked by that tragedy, how gradually you made up your minds, and how finally you threw your whole might into the conflict, hoping thereby to make the world a better place to live in.

Whatever you may think now about your experiences in the War of 1914 to 1918, and whatever you may decide to do about the present wars in Asia and Europe you are not and cannot be indifferent to events outside of the United States. On the contrary, you must be questioning yourselves earnestly what you can do to help, you as individuals and as a nation with a decisive voice in the world's affairs to-day. I should not and cannot presume to enlighten you on such a momentous question, which you, with your traditions of freedom, will undoubtedly decide in the right way.

I wish to spend the few minutes at my disposal to tell you something of what we are trying to do here in China, particularly what kind of nation we are trying to build up in this part of the world.

China's Aspirations

We are first of all nationalists. We love our country. We think our civilization has great value for us Chinese and may be also of some value for the whole world. We wish China to remain independent and to win a position of equality in the family of nations. These aspirations for national independence and freedom are really the common aspirations of all nations, and need no justification or explanations. What I wish particularly to point out is the ultimate goal which Dr. Sun Yat-sen, our late revolutionary leader, the George Washington of China, set before the Chinese people. In Dr. Sun's teachings, nationalism and internationalism are equally emphasized. He of course laboured to make China free and independent. At the same time, he wished free China to co-operate with the other free nations of the world. He knew that a world state was not practical politics, but he taught his people to keep in mind always the necessity of a better international order, towards the realization of which China must make her contribution.

Reasonable, broad-minded nationalism has been a blessing to the modern world, but extreme, narrow-minded nationalism has been a cause of conflict among the nations, especially in the economic sphere. Modern economy, to prosper, must have a free market. Barriers of trade, as your wise Secretary of State has repeatedly told the world, hamper trade recovery and are the source of many of our troubles to-day. Dr. Sun realized this long ago. Immediately after the World War, he published a book which he called "The International Development of China." That book was a bombshell in its day. People were surprised. They asked, "How can the leader of Nationalist China advocate the international development of China? Was he not giving up his struggle for national freedom and independence? If his ideas were carried into effect, would China not become the common colony of all the industrialized nations?" Such were the superficial comments on Dr. Sun's book when it first appeared. There were, however, a few kindred spirits who appreciated the broad statesmanship in that book, and among them was Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the then American Minister to China. I met Dr. Reinsch many times during the Washington Conference. I remember him telling me again and again that Dr. Sun's book showed the highest type of constructive intelligence at work on the world's complicated problems.

Aim Of Chinese Nationalism

In the book, "The International Development of China," Dr. Sun advocated two things. Firstly, he urged China to adopt a bold programme of modernization and industrialization by building railways, ports, and basic industries. Secondly, and this is the essence of his thought, he tried to convince both his compatriots and his foreign friends that China's programme of industrialization should be co-operative, whereby western capital and technology could be brought to fructify China's vast natural resources. He expected a twofold result. First, China's productive power would be increased and with it China's purchasing power. Second, with his scheme, the energies of the western nations which had been for four years devoted to the war could be redirected to productive efforts in China. Anyway, Dr. Sun told his followers again and again that it was both good policy and good ethics on China's part to work out schemes for the realization of which other nations for their own good would wish to lend a helping hand.

The nationalism which Dr. Sun taught was, therefore, no narrow self-aggrandizing doctrine. On the contrary, Chinese nationalism set as its goal the promotion of the common prosperity of all nations. It was his liberal spirit which inspired the Chinese Government in all its constructive measures in the years that the Japanese militarists started the present war against China and it will be this same liberal spirit which will guide the Chinese Government in its post-war reconstruction.

Secondly, we are democratic. We believe that democracy, in spite of all its shortcomings, is the ultimate goal of man's political development. Although China had for many centuries a government monarchical in form, real rule in China has always been exercised by the villages through the village councils. Our great teachers, from Confucius to Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, have always taught us that the people are the real masters of the country and the government. Democracy is, therefore, in line with China's tradition.

Just before the present war, my Government was on the point of convoking a constitutional convention which was to embody recent experiences in republican government in a new constitution. The war forced us to postpone the convention, which will, however, meet in November this year. We hope that a new permanent democratic constitution will be adopted.

In the meantime, pending the adoption of a new constitution, the Chinese Government has taken some practical steps towards the goal of democracy. Shortly after the war started, the National Government created the People's Political Council with representatives of all political parties, to advise the Central Government on all important questions of policy. At the same time, similar provincial councils have been set up in all the provinces to advise the provincial governments on their work.

Beginning from January 1, 1940, China starts on a three-year programme of reform in local government. The broad outlines of the reform programme were set forth by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in a speech in 1937. Since then, commission after commission has been at work on the details.

On January 1 this year the whole country started on the new programme. It calls for the creation of district councils, elected by the villages of each district, which will have power to control policy and budget in the two thousand odd districts of China. The programme also defines and enlarges the functions of the village assemblies, which will take charge of elementary education, public health, local roads, the co-operatives, and communal property such as waste land, forests, and fishery in communal streams and ponds.

The effort required by the new programme is enormous. To mention just a single detail: the district, where the wartime capital of China is located, under the new scheme, will increase the number of elementary schools from five hundred to one thousand two hundred to one thousand two hundred within the course of the next three years.

We can say that China right through the heat of the war marches towards democracy.

Thirdly, we believe that government should promote the economic well-being of the whole community. Let us call this fundamental principle economic democracy. To me, this is the most important goal which China can see herself. It is also the part of the political testament which lay closest to Dr. Sun's heart. Therefore, it deserves special attention.

Economic Democracy

When we speak of economic democracy in relation to China we must first of all keep in mind the farmers who constitute eighty per cent of China's population. In Dr. Sun's first statement of his political principles, which appeared in 1895, he advocated that the farmer should own his own land. During the last forty-five years, the Nationalist Revolutionary Party as first led by Dr. Sun and now led by Generalissimo Chiang has consistently stood for land reform. The problem is almost as old as Chinese history and has never been courageously attacked. In the former ages, the Chinese people starting from the middle region of the Yellow River, had considerable free land for expansion, especially southwards. That southward expansion, unlike your westward expansion, was slow, gradual, almost imperceptible, and lasted for centuries. While we cannot say that that expansion satisfied the farmers' hunger for land, for it was too gradual, it relieved the pressure of population on land. However, by the middle of the eighteenth century, that expansion had reached its limit southward, and China faced the land problem in all its seriousness. For this reason, in the civil war in the middle of the last century, the anti-government leader made land reform a prominent plank in his problem. But it was left to Dr. Sun to advocate a bold comprehensive programme aiming ultimately at freeing the farmer from the burden of rent collected by the landlord.

While land reform is very urgent, it is also a problem of great complication, especially since the distribution of land ownership varies greatly from one part of the country to another. The National Government of China, in carrying out this part of Dr. Sun's programme, has tried to use the co-operative movement as the entering wedge. It is hoped that co-operative societies will endow the farmers with the minimum organization through which both outside help and self help can reach them. For this reason, the National Government has set up a Bureau of Co-operatives, under the Ministry of Economics, to promote the co-operatives movement among the farmers. The scheme of technical assistance by the League of Nations has been utilized by China to secure the services of experts who have had experience in co-operation in European countries and in India. To make credit available to the farmers, the National Government organized four years ago the Ru-

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Doctor: "These tabelts will ease the pain in your back."
Patient: "When do I take them, doctor."
Doctor: "Ten minutes before the pain comes on."

In The Service Of Indian Workers

"WHY I RETIRED FROM SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY"

An Interview With Mr. N. M. Joshi

By SAHYADRI

When I went to see Mr. Joshi one morning at his new ground-floor, three-room block near Prarthana Samaj, he greeted me with the leading page of a morning paper, for that day, in his hand and a butt of a nearly finished 'bidi' between his lips. He was clad only in a 'dhoti' and shirt, both not soiled, but not immaculately clean.

He was about to start for his morning walk to Chowpatti and when I told him that I had gone to him to get some clarification as to the circumstances in which he had retired from the Servants of India Society, he asked me if it would suit me to walk with him to Chowpatti and talk while walking.

I readily plumped for the offer, for it was always good to see anyone in that informal manner, rather than in office, so that he had the privilege, as it were of being stiff and strict.

Peculiar Walking-Dress

Mr. Joshi put on a short coat, not very elegantly tailored, slipped his feet into a kind of pump-shoe and covered his head with a Hungarian felt-cap which was very fashionable among English-educated Hindus once, but nobody now uses. The cap had, from its appearance, served Mr. Joshi loyally for years together.

I was somewhat surprised and much amused at this apparel used by Mr. Joshi, for at public meetings and Committee meetings, I have always seen him in a clean dhoti, an equally clean scarf round his neck over a finely cut, dignified long coat, white, pink or yellowish, with a scarlet Mahratta Brahmin turban on his head, such as Tilak or Gokhale used to wear. Only abroad, he is in European costume.

We started walking on the Sandhurst Bridge pavement towards Chowpatti. In his soft, hesitating, grand-parental manner, he turned to me and said, "Now to business."

Surprised At Public Interest

"Certainly", I replied and asked "I want to hear from you what led to your leaving the Servants of India Society after being one of its life-members, for full thirty years, if you do not mind telling me rather frankly all about it."

"I do not think that it will serve any useful purpose. I have seen some newspaper discussions on this episode and I am surprised at the rather keen interest the public has taken in this business."

"I do not think you can blame the newspapers or the public for doing that, It is a matter in which the public is interested in more than one ways."

"Very well", Mr. Joshi cut me short and said, "what is it that you want now?"

"How is it that I could take this appointment with you on the Society's telephone, when you are no more connected with it?"

Force Of Old Ties

"What is there to surprise in it? I am no more a member of the Society, but I am down there in the Society's building on the second floor in the Social Service League office and I suppose I have yet the privilege of using the society's telephone whenever I need. Don't you see that all the members of the Society and myself have been friends and colleagues for such a long time, that even though my relationship with them as a brother member has ceased to exist that of friendship remains? Do you mean to say that I am happy for having left the Society? Not at all. But some occasions in life leave one no choice. I left the Society because circumstances so seemed to conspire as to make me stop all the work I have been doing for thirty years and I preferred to continue that work to mere membership of the Society."

N. M. JOSHI, M.L.A. (Central).

Mr. Joshi was visibly moved and I could see that severing the thirty years' connection with the Servants of India Society, of which he was for the last many years Vice-president, was a wrench in his heart.

"Did the Society ask you to give up the working class movement, to stop welfare work and trade union organisation?" I asked, to get a clearer idea of what he was saying.

What Led To Retirement

"No. That was not said in so many words. But that was precisely the effect of the arrangement they proposed for me. They wanted me to transfer to Poona or some other branch of the Society and this did mean ceasing trade union, welfare and other work. Mr. Parulekar and Miss Godavari Gokhale have already been turned out. Mr. Phadke is in jail. They had no grievance, it would appear, against me or Mr. Bakhale, but they seemed to think on the whole, that the Indian Labour movement as it was progressing from year to year was not suitable for the Servants of India to keep associated with. It was getting stronger and stronger and, therefore, "dangerous", according to some of them. I think that this is something inevitable, a direct result of our own work and, therefore, must be faced. This is what they did not want to do and probably they considered that my transfer would be the best remedy to win their point."

"And you regarded insistence on your transfer as a vote of censure against you?" I hastened to ask.

The Final Decision

"Obviously. I have been working in Bombay Labour area for the last many years with a view to improving their economic and social standards of life, to organise them in unions, to spread education among them and so on. Many younger men came to work in the field. As a result of the efforts of all, the condition of the Bombay working class is politically and economically much improved. In recognition of this, I was deputed abroad nearly a dozen times. I received all those things which we consider as honours. Since 1921, I have constantly represented Indian labour in the Central Legislative Assembly. I attended the three Round Table Conferences and two Sessions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee also in that capacity. To stop what made all this possible and justifiable was, like amputating a living limb of my being. On very anxious and careful consideration I decided that such a thing was impossible and I made up my mind to prefer to continue this work to the ordinary membership of the Servants of India Society".

By this time we had reached the row of benches in front of the Wilson College at Chowpatti and as we were taking our seats on one of them, Mr. Joshi said, "That is all about it".

The Brewing Storm.

Mr. Joshi speaks in measured tones and weighs his words carefully before letting them out of his lips. What he was telling me looked like a speech and it had evidently been a strain for him to keep talking while walking. But my inquiry in the matter was not yet complete and satisfactory to me. After pausing for a couple of minutes, therefore, I observed, with a view to drawing him into conversation again.

"This complaint is not altogether new against you. It was in 1928-29, I think, that Mr. Natarajan was Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail." While criticising your position as a spokesmen of Bombay's textile labour in one of his leading articles, he reminded you to remember that it was only the generous donations of the Bombay captains of industry to the Social Service League and the Servants of India Society that made it possible for you to build up your reputation as a labour leader."

Donors and Philanthropists.

"I remember that," said Mr. Joshi and added "I remember also a letter that Mr. C. N. Wadia wrote to the "Times of India" at much the same time, making a similar point. I wrote a rejoinder in the "Times of India" and I asked therein what business Mr. C. N. Wadia had to doubt the

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OUR SHORT STORY

By MEREDITH SCHOLL

Milly's Friends

She found Bill in the study, pouring over some papers.

MILLY'S friends were right. They said. She's just a child. She thinks marriage to Bill will be like being engaged to him, only more intimate. Wait till she finds out."

That's the way it did seem too. For two weeks. They spent a two-weeks' honeymoon in Miami. They had fun. Milly fell in love with Bill all over again, only twice as much. She thought it was going to be like this the rest of her life. She was only nineteen.

When they returned north they went to a town called Greenbay to live. It was a tiny town in Massachusetts on the way to the Cape. Bill had a small business there which was making brass goods for gas and marine engines. Milly didn't have the faintest idea what it was all about and she didn't care.

Milly's friends said she never could stand the deadness of such a small town, but Milly had Bill, and any place with Bill was heaven. Besides, it was a cute place where they were to live, cute and quaint. A little white-painted cottage with green shutters and a picket fence a sort of picture-book place. Milly thought it was heaven. It was heaven.

The day after they arrived she said: "Darling, let's have a party. Let's have some of the gang down from Boston, and have a party."

"O.K.," said Bill. "Let's. Only I have a business appointment to-night. I'll be late getting here."

For a minute Milly pouted. Then she remembered that men did have to have business appointments. She kissed him and told him to get home as soon as he could.

So Milly had a party and when Bill got home things were going in full swing. He joined right in with the fun, but Milly's friends watching, could read the handwriting on the wall. They said this was the beginning of the end.

There were other parties after that. Some of them Bill attended and some he didn't. Milly's friends watched with satisfaction. Things were turning out as they predicted. Especially did Betty Moore and Anne Maitland watch with satisfaction. Both of these had had designs on Bill before Milly got him. They were furious at Milly, but you'd never know it You'd think they were Milly's best friends.

So things progressed, but not fast enough for Anne and Betty. Presently Anne had an idea.

"I don't want to be catty, darling," she said to Milly. "I'm only thinking of you, you understand." She hesitated and Milly stared at her curiously. "Husbands are such odd creatures. When you're married to them, I mean. Have you noticed that Bill doesn't attend all your parties? I mean, I wonder where Bill is when you're having parties."

"He's at business meetings. For goodness' sake, Anne!"

Anne didn't say anything. She only smiled and looked at Milly from her slanting eyes and walked away.

Milly went upstairs and thought. It couldn't be. Oh, Bill couldn't do such a thing to her. He wouldn't. But Anne was her best friend. Anne was worldly and older and understood such things.

Milly didn't say anything to Bill. But she became watchful in spite of herself. She began to notice things. She began to have fewer parties. She began to want to be with Bill more.

Then Betty Moore said to her one day: "Darling, I'm only thinking of you, you understand. But did you notice that Bill wasn't at your party last night, and neither was Anne?"

Anne! Milly's eyes became wide and round. Well, where had Anne been? Anne was always at her parties. And wasn't it strange that Anne had once warned her too?

She went looking for Bill. She found him in his study, pouring over some papers. He looked up and smiled at her. "Look, honey," he said, "we're going to have a business conference here to-night. Will you mind? Al Swain and a man from the west coast who's interested in a new kind of auxiliary float chamber we've perfected."

Milly said: "Of course not, dear. I'll serve you coffee and sandwiches. I'll do all I can to help you."

"You're swell!" Bill patted her hand. "You're marvellous, honey!"

Al Swain, who was Bill's business partner, and a serious young man who had attended only a few of Milly's parties, arrived first. He grinned at her in embarrassment. "I guess I owe you an apology," he said, "for keeping Bill away from you so much. All these business conferences. But I'm sure it will be worth it in the end. If we sell Mr. Roberts our float chamber it will."

They did sell Mr. Roberts the float chamber. Milly listened at the head of the stairs and heard it all. After Al Swain and Mr. Roberts had gone, Bill came upstairs and sat on the edge of her bed.

"Well, honey, we did it. We'll be in the money from now on. You'll be able to have bigger and better parties. Does that make you happy?"

"No," said Milly. "I don't want bigger and better parties. All I want is you. That's all I want, Bill."

Bill took her in his arms and kissed her. "Gosh" he said. "Honey, you're wonderful. Being married to you is like a prolonged honeymoon!"

The next day Milly called Betty. "I'm only thinking of you, you know, darling. But Anne—well, Anne has been saying some things. Not about you exactly, but well, you'd better be a little careful."

Then she called Anne and she said the same thing. Then she hung up and sat hugging her knees and thinking of Bill and how being married was like a prolonged honeymoon and how she loved it.

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CASTE DISTINCTIONS IN GOAN CONFRATERNITIES

The Council of Government at Goa has approved of the official bill abolishing all caste distinctions in 26 religious confraternities, called "confrarias", which had existed for nearly 400 years. In 1933 Dr. Antonio Alves, the then Portuguese Consul-General and the Vice-Consul, Sr. A. P. J. Fernandes, at the request of several Bombay Goans, had unofficially approached the Goa Government for legislation to do away with caste distinctions in religious confraternities, but the bill was thrown out. In 1936 Bombay Goans sent a well reasoned memorial to the Portuguese Colonial Minister in Portugal suggesting a ministerial decree against such distinctions. The Minister revived the issue and referred the memorial to the Government of Goa, who, accordingly, introduced a bill which, after animated and interesting debates, has been passed. The Governor-General referred in his opening remarks to the Bombay memorial and to its endorsement by the late Patriarch of the East Indies, who had stated that abolition of caste distinctions in the confraternities would not offend Canon Law.

Dr. Antonio Alves, who is now in New York as Portuguese Consul General, left, during his stay in Bombay, no stone unturned to serve the Goan Community and used all his tact and influence to support the claim of Goans for franchise in the province of Bombay, a claim which Sir Frederick Sykes accepted, exempting Goans from the Aliens' Disqualification Act.—"The Examiner."

"AND/OR"

Mr. Justice Farwell, in the Chancery Division (London) recently, joined Mr. Justice Bennett in disapproval of the expression "and/or" in legal documents, says the "Manchester Guardian." Dealing with a bequest for the benefit of "poor and/or sick" persons in the villages of Wood Street and Broad Street, near Guildford, Mr. Justice Farwell said the expression "and/or" in pleadings was for many reasons extremely objectionable. It opened the door to doubt and difficulty, and really invited trouble when used in a will.

In the present case he held that the gift was a valid charitable one because it was for the benefit of persons who were in need of assistance either by reason of their poverty or of their ill-health.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

THE BODY BEAUTIFUL

STREAMLINES. By R. S. Balsekar. With a Foreword by Uday Shankar. Illustrated. Published by G. C. Dorsett and Co., Brabourne Stadium, Bombay. Price Rs. 3/12; Sh. 6/6.

Mr. R. S. Balsekar, the well-known physical culturist of Bombay and winner of numerous "Perfect Physique" prizes in open competitions held in India, Great Britain and the United States of America, is the happy possessor of a body, which in point of grace and symmetry would yield to few known specimens of ideal physique, whether in the East or the West. A look at one of his classical poses, shown on the front cover page of the current issue of this journal, will bear out the statement. This young man, when he was in England in 1938 as a student was selected as one of the ten most perfectly developed men in Great Britain in an open competition conducted by "Health and Strength." He was also the winner of the "Superman" Posing Plaque, and "Strength and Health" (U. S. A.) Gold Medal.

He has now issued, in a book form, a number of extremely beautiful plates illustrative of the "muscular poetry" of his various poses. The work, which is appropriately entitled "Streamlines", will be prized by all youthful aspirants to the "Body Beautiful," not only as a souvenir, but also for the additional reason that it includes a fully illustrated course of Free-hand Exercises for the development of health, strength and symmetry and a separate chapter of hints on obesity and safe reducing. The exercises are planned to suit both boys and girls. In the words of Mr. Uday Shanker, "the purpose of this book will be served if young men and women of India start to realise the importance of developing a healthy, beautiful and proportionate body."

INDIAN INCOME-TAX

GUIDE TO THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT 1922 as amended upto 1919. By C. Chandrasekharan Reddy, G. D. A., R. A., & B. S. Ramamohan Rao, Bar.-at-Law. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

This small book on Income-tax Law is written by an auditor and a barrister.

The authors have attempted to deal with the subject in a simple and clear manner as far as possible so that it may be found useful to the laymen assessees. At some places the authors have tried to explain the technicalities of the law by giving practical examples. Of course, the reference to the case law has been aoided, as this book is specially written for the laymen assessees.

This book may be recommended to the assessees who only wish to know the main principles of the Income-tax Act.

T. D. D.

A Gujarati Book

VAN VANNI VELI, by Sharadaprasad Varma. Surat. price As. 12.

Eleven stories—short stories—written by Mr. Varma have been collected and reprinted in this volume from various magazines to which they were contributed. They are grave and gay, entertaining and simply written. The shortest story is "Bidivalo"—maker of cigarettes. It is humorous and traces prosperity in trade and everywhere else to the roller and seller of Bidis.

K.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

SILSILA - TA'ALIM-O-TARAQQI. Parts 1 to 14. Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Delhi and Bombay. 6 1|2" x 8". Pp. 16 (each). Price ranging from 3 pice to 1 anna.

The motto of the Idara-e-Ta'alim-o-Taraqqi is "Jago our Jagao", which means "Be awake and awaken others." It is with this ideal in view that these fourteen parts have been written for adult beginners. Prayers, stories, poems, municipal administration, national poems, lives, etc., are all included in these parts which have been written in a very simple and lucid style. The odes and poems are also simple and highly elevating. The national poems will not fail to impress this idea on the minds of the readers that India is the land which gave them birth and is the common heritage of all those peoples who inhabit it. The parts devoted to lives, portray the life sketches of the Prophet of Islam and his chosen companions, personages from whom we ought to derive inspiration. These pamphlets are worthy of being utilised on a large scale by all those who are engaged in the noble work of removing illiteracy from amongst the Mussalmans.

QATIL AUR GHALIB. By Saiyed Asad Ali Anwari, B.Sc., I.F.S. Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Delhi and Bombay. 5" x 7". Pp. 130. Paper cover. Annas 8.

The book under notice is a clear proof of the fact that interest in Ghalib is growing with the passage of time. The controversy about Qatil demanded that a book should be written on it and there is no doubt that the author has done full justice to his subject, although his prejudice against Ghalib is apparent from every page. There is no doubt that Ghalib had his own weaknesses but the vulgarism against Qatil indulged in by Ghalib, and made much of in the book, was the product of the age to which he belonged. It cannot, however, be justified to-day on any ground. But we would never like people taking lessons in morality from a poet of Ghalib's type. Notwithstanding all this obsession for Qatil on the part of Ghalib the fact remains that there was at least some justification for the latter's general state of mind. Qatil has now happily become immortal as a result of Ghalib's opposition to him and this is not an ordinary thing in itself. The book should be regarded, in a way, as a valuable addition to the growing literature on Ghalib and it should be studied both by friends and foes of this greatest ode-writer of the Urdu language.

JAUHAR—ABDUL HAQ NUMBER. Published by the Anjuman-e-Ittehad, Jamia Millia Islamia, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. 6 1|2" x 9 1|2". Pp. 202. Cloth bound. Rs. 1-8.

This special issue was published in honour of the 70th birthday of Maulavi Abdul Haq, the founder of the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Delhi. In a lengthy dissertation, Maulana Saiyed Ata Husain gives a life-sketch of the Maulavi and his vast services to the cause of Urdu literature. In another article Prof. E. E. Speight pays his homage to the valuable work done by the Maulavi while the late Shaikh Chand throws light on his aim in life. Mr. Ghulam Rabbani in an exhaustive article describes the initial stages of the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu and the role played by the Maulavi in developing it into a huge and useful institution as it is to-day. Nawab Manzur Jang Bahadur deals with the various introductions to books and criticisms written by the Maulavi. In another article Dr. Saiyed Abid Husain tries to read the character of the Maulavi in his written opinions of some of his great contemporaries and friends. The article is highly entertaining and very readable. In the beginning messages are given from Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Akbar Hydari, the (late) Maharaja Kishen Parshad, Sir Shah M. Sulaiman, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Saiyed Mahmud Mrs. Naidu, Sir Abdul Qadir and others, eulogising the services of the Maulavi. By publishing this special number in honour of Maulavi Abdul Haq the producers of the "Jauhar", have simply done a duty which ought to be appreciated by all those who have the good of the Urdu language at heart. May the Almighty God grant many years of active service to Maulavi Abdul Haq "as the custodian of the castle of Urdu" as has been aptly described by Mrs. Naidu!

FARYAD-E-QURAN. By Mr. Mahmud Israili. Can be had from the office of the Qurani Dunya, Thanawala Building, Chuckla Street, Bombay 3. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 22. Price not mentioned.

The learned poet, by means of this beautiful poem, exhorts the Mussalmans to take once again to the study of the Quran, the book which once made them into a great and powerful nation of the world.

DEVOTIONAL POEMS

PREM-SUDHA (Marathi). By Swami Ramdas. Published by the Manager, Anandashram, Ramnagar, P. O. Kanhangad (S. I. Rly.) Price Ans. 6.

Since the publication over a decade ago of a work entitled "In Quest of God"—which is a narrative of the Swami's extraordinary experiences during his travels as a penniless pilgrim all over India—Swami Ramdas has attracted public notice and is viewed by large numbers of his followers and admirers as a person of saintly character and high spiritual attainments. He has published a number of other works too of a devotional character since then some of which have been translated into Tamil, Kanarese, Hindi and Marathi. "Prem-Sudha" comprises Marathi renderings, mostly in the Abhanga style, of a number of devotional poems originally written in English by the Swami. The translator is Mr. S. R. Deshpande, who has also written a life-sketch of the saint, which forms a preface to the work. The book will appeal to devotionally-minded people among the Marathi-reading public.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT

EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT 1940 by S. Viswanathan, G. D. A., R. A.

This is a book written on Excess Profits Tax Act 1940 by a partner of an auditor's firm of Madras. The author has attempted to analyse the salient features of the Act and to explain at some length the law and practice of this new Act by giving numerous practical examples.

The book is divided into 10 chapters arranging the subject for discussion as charge of excess profits tax, standard profits, relief on occurrence of deficiency of profits, successions and amalgamations, interconnected companies, computation of profits and losses, etc.

It also gives the main provisions of the Indian Income-Tax Act 1922 applicable to E. P. T. Act and the Report of the Select Committee.

Important cases, Indian as well as English, are also discussed.

THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT 1940 with Practical Notes, Explanations and Examples by H. R. Mehrotra. Price Rs. 2-12 net.

This is a book written on E. P. Tax Act 1940 by a Calcutta income-tax practitioner. It gives the main features of the new law in a concise and easily understandable form. It is divided into three parts:—

- Part 1 comprises of the Act and explanatory notes below every Section.
- Part 2 deals with practical notes on various sections of the Indian Income-tax Act 1922 applying under the Excess Profits Tax Act 1940.
- Part 3 is covered with appendices. It gives the Select Committee's Report, the E. P. Tax Act 1919 and schedule of New Rates of depreciation.

Important cases on income-tax and excess profits etx. Indian as well as English, are fully discussed where necessary.

This book will be useful not only to the laymen assessees but also to the lawyers, accountants and other income-tax Practitioners.

T. D. D.

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART VS. INDUSTRY

FILM-PLANNING, AN URGENT NECESSITY—NO CENSORSHIP ON ART AND LITERATURE—BOARD SHOULD REPRESENT SPECIALISTS—FAVOURITE POT-POURRI OF SCREEN—SURVIVAL OF GUJARATI STAGE—UNSETTLED QUESTION OF NATIONAL ANTHEM—POLITICAL UNITY BUT NOT CULTURAL CONTACT—INDIAN UNIVERSITIES UNPRACTICAL IN OUTLOOK.

Public opinion is slowly but steadily focussing itself on the necessity of the development of the film as an educational force, but not as an artistic expression also. Since the film has, so far, been exploited as a commercial asset, its diversion in other channels is not easy to achieve. The vested interests of the producers, who are not averse to its growth to its maximum height, will not allow them to plough the sands.

Entertainment Only

But, the film in India must expand beyond its exploitation as a cheap entertainment. The Government, which is obviously oblivious to it, ought to realise the vital needs of the people, even though they are unappreciated by them and ought to undertake the task of organising the cine-art as a potent artistic, cultural and educational instrument on sound and systematic lines.

The censorship imposed by the Government under the Indian Cinematograph Act is evidently of a political and moral nature. The rules, which are in force in the Bombay Presidency, do not lay down any artistic and literary standards and make the film unworthy of exhibition on purely artistic and literary grounds. Any film, therefore, can parade as a certified production, even though it be an artistic monstrosity, a historical forgery or a literary purility.

Not Positive

The film which disseminates subversive or seditious ideas, breeds communal or religious ill-feelings or is defamatory or demoralising in nature cannot escape the clutches of the law. It should certainly maintain law, order and morality, but at the same time should not massacre the art, literature and culture of the country. The scope of the censorship, which is negative at present, should, therefore, be made positive in the sense that it should extend to the artistic and literary aspects of the film.

The exclusion of the vested interests from the Film Censor Board which was recently appointed by the Government of Bombay is a welcome step, but since the functions of the board remain unchanged the film will not be induced to leave its beaten track and the ambition of film-lovers, who are urging the elevation of the artistic and literary tone of the film, will remain unfulfilled.

Want Of Standards

The selection of the personnel of the board should be guided by definite principles. The film being a synthesis of literature and fine arts demands specialists to sit in judgment on it. Recognised connoisseurs and critics of art, litterateurs, historians, artists and musicians ought to have reserved seats on the board. The members should be authorised to fix their standards of are and literature and to withhold permission for exhibition to the film which does not conform to those standards.

The suitability of a film for public exhibition is a term which can be interpreted in various ways, a film, which misrepresents the past and present of India, or does not reflect the spirit and traditions of Indian art or disseminates erroneous notions about art, culture, religions and history of the country, should also be pronounced as unsuitable for exhibition. The result of the unrestricted artistic trends of the film is inevitable and obvious.

Music-Mania

Mr. V. R. Talasikar has, in his interesting article on "Indian Music and the Movie" that appeared in the "Mahratta" of Friday, September 6, discussed the film-music under two heads—song-hits and background music. The deterioration of the art of acting and the quality of music is the depiorable result of the "Stage of music-mania." It should be pertinently recorded that the mechanical exigencies of the film do not render imperative the obstreperous and cacophonic type music.

The film song which with some notable exceptions is a conglomeration of heterogeneous and sophisticated influences, creates a wrong impression about Indian music on the mind of the child in its foundation-laying stage and perverts the taste of the unsteady adult. The adaptation of the stereotyped melodies—the favourite pot-pourri of the talkie—to the films, without any consideration of the provincial distinctions of the thematic materials, is a gross antagonism which deserves unreserved repudiation by the music world.

Film-Planning

Mr. Talasikar's advocacy for the assimilation of the classical music in the film is highly commendable. The film should esteem the traditions of the classical music of India as irrevocable and inviolable. Classical melodies without the elaborate technique of the professional should be adapted on the basis of their appropriate times and sentiments to the different episodes in the film in consonance with their predominant sentiments, The provincial folk-melodies will also offer a suitable material for adaptation to the films based on their respective provincial themes.

Why blame the producers only when the Government, whose duty it is to guide the destinies of the country, is resting on its oars? The Government ought to take the initiative in the matter of planning of the film-art as a vital interest of the people and ought to subsidise the industry if necessary. It should also create a market for better artistic and literary productions, news-reels and educational shorts by fostering film-appreciation among the people through the educational machinery.

Brilliant Play

Because of the unswerving and unflagging interest of the Gujarati public in the theatrical art the professional stage of Gujarat has survived the supercilious indifference of the literary and amateur world and the aggression of the film. The brilliant score of 227 nights of "Vadilona Vanke"—a social play—staged by the Deshi Natak Samaj entitles the play to be a milestone of the contemporary stage of Gujarat. Even the last performance on Sunday, September 8, sent back many play-goers disappointed for want of accommodation.

Mr. Prabhulal Dwivedi—the veteran dramatist and poet and the author of the play—has now taken his audience to the opposite pole by selecting a mythological theme for his new creation, "Devi Samketa." The first-nighters—the judges of plays—who filled the theatre to capacity to witness the premiere of "Devi Samketa" on Thursday September 12, have acclaimed it as a successful production. The author's versatility is clearly manifest in rendering the mythological material delightful to the modern mind. Mr. Dwivedi, in spite of his achievements, does not win the plaudits of the literary world, because he belongs to the order of dramatists to whom play-writing is a profession and practical art and not a literary exercise.

National Anthem

"National Songs of the Allies and Others" compiled by Mr. Arthur Grenville, which has been referred to by Mr. Ernest Newton in his article in the "Sunday Times" of July 7, cannot claim itself as the first attempt of its kind in English. India aspiring to be a free nation envisaged the problem in 1929, during which "National Anthems" compiled and published by Mr. R. K. Prabhu of the "Bombay Chronicle" made its appearance as a literary contribution to the movement for political freedom.

Every nation must have its national anthem. In spite of the immense popularity of the "Bande Mataram," it should be frankly stated that India has not yet focussed her attention on creating a national anthem which is vibrant with her spirit and forceful in expression and appeal. The introduction, by the Government of Sind, of Sir Mahomed Iqbal's "Sare Jahanse Accha...." in the primary and secondary schools and the suggestions recently invited by the "Bande Mataram Sub-Committee" of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee for the appropriate tune of the "Bande Mataram," signify that the selection of the national anthem is, still, an unsettled question.

Political, communal, religious and linguistic differences should not thwart the solution of the question of the national anthem. The different parties should make a united and supreme effort to solve at least one national problem in co-operation with eminent poets and musicians. India can have more than one national anthem. Mr. Newton's view that a national song should not be criticised as a work of art does not hold good in this country. A song which is meant for singing must have definite musical values. A national song of India ought to be a combination of a superb literary composition and a melodic pattern.

Inter-provincial Contact

The Bharati Day Celebration by the South Indian Association under the presidency of Mr. C. K. Narayanswami on 11-9-'40 was a mild, but timely reminder to Bombay for a close inter-provincial cultural intercourse. Bombay knows Rajagopalachariar and Satyamurti—the politicians of South India—but not the late Subramanya Bharati,—the poet of freedom and prophet on whose art, achievements and mission Rao Bahadur Chari threw sufficient light during the course of his speech.

Since political unity has not achieved a closer cultural contact between the different provinces especially the South, Bharati's songs which have enriched the resources of the musicians and are instinct with the message of love, patriotism and freedom but, according to Mr. S. Venkataram, are "not available to a wider public" owing to the linguistic limitations, should, as suggested by Mr. Narayanswami, be made "a common property of all."

Bombay which has gone nearer to Bengal than Madras should not rest satisfied with importing the phantom of Kathakali, but should emulate the South in its love for the traditional arts and literature. As a nerve-centre of various movements it should take the lead in pioneering an All-India literary movement to order to translate the works of the poets like Bharati—an enterprise which will promote an inter-provincial understanding and closer cultural contact indispensable to the achievement of the true unity of India.

Practical Outlook

The New York University School of Education has introduced, in the junior and senior high schools, industrial arts like wood and metal work, printing, ceramics, textiles, etc., in order to train high school teachers in them. Education should be purposeful and appreciative of those who labour to earn their livelihood. India has realised the importance of a vocational bias in education, but her universities, which claim to train students for life, are not awake to the realities of life, because they do not train students to solve the vital and practical problems of Indian life.

A WEEK OF WAR

Hitler Hesitates Still!

By

N. G. JOG

While the long-threatened Nazi invasion of Britain is being deferred day after day, London seems to be settling down to the indiscriminate, inhuman and practically non-stop bombing.

It will be now more than two weeks that Hitler switched over his tactics from daylight mass attacks to the raiding by lone bombers at night. During this period London has undoubtedly received a number of hard knocks. Practically all areas of London, including Westminster and Buckingham Palace, have received their share of more or less severe damage.

More than 1,500 men, women and children have lost their lives and four times as many have been wounded by the air bombardment in the first two weeks alone of this month, as was revealed by Premier Churchill in the House of Commons last Tuesday.

This loss of life and damage to property is not negligible. Add to this the fact that thousands of people have been rendered homeless by the demolition of their tenements and one can see that life in London is not exactly a lark in those days.

"Mass Production Heroes"

But the metropolis is standing up magnificently to the ceaseless aerial holocaust. From the East End Cockney to the West End Smart Set, from the Commoner to the King—all are sharing similar hazards and all are behaving with exceptional courage and even coolness. Neutral correspondents (including Indian) are vying with each other in paying tributes to the morale of the Londoners and the St. Louis "Post Despatch" (U.S.A.) was not exaggerating when it observed recently that England is producing heroes on a mass production scale.

Numerous cases of matchless courage and unparalleled self-sacrifice are being cited daily. The heroes and heroines of those exploits are mostly common men and women like you and me and their bravery and nobility are the only redeeming features of the present senseless massacre.

London will go down in history like Madrid, Barcelona and Warsaw. which, too, braved the wrath of Hitler's bombers and whose spirit survived all the ruin and arson wrought upon them. The Battle of London is yet waxing fast and furious and, thanks to the new terrific gun-barrage, the German raiders are finding it more and more difficult to penetrate the defences. But while this has its advantages, the German pilots are in sheer fury releasing their load of bombs wherever they may be, without even attempting to locate military objectives, before scampering back home This is the reason why, though the defences are daily becoming closer and stronger, the destruction of property and loss of life yet show no sign of abating.

We must see facts in the proper perspective. Those who know the British character realise too well that those terroristic, gun-man's methods are not going to make that nation throw up its arms in surrender. Hitler is very much mistaken if he believes that he can defeat Britain merely by reducing London to a shambles, as he succeeded in doing in Poland and Holland. Not only is he jibbing at the long-heralded invasion but he seems even to have given up the pretence of bombing military objectives.

Britain's factories are piling up armaments and ammunitions day after day and hour after hour. These war efforts are going on without any serious molestation from the Luftwaffe and the workers are gradually learning to ignore even the Sirens, those "wailing banshees" in Churchill's picturesque phrase. The sirens are henceforth to be recognised as the alert, and not the alarm, signal and this trifle fact in itself is a significant pointer to the grim determination to see it through, which pervades the British people to-day.

R. A. F.'s Hammer Blows

But while the Londoners are doing their best in stemming the Hitlerian tide, the main credit of upsetting the Nazi calendar goes to the gallant men of the Royal Air Force. It is they who have made Hitler's invasion, which was originally scheduled for August 15, so far abortive. It is they who have clipped the wings of the Luftwaffe and taken the conceit out of Marshal Goering.

Above all it is they who have been seriously crippling the Reiche's war preparations. Night after night for the last three months ever since the tragic fall of France, they have roamed at large over Germany and the German-occupied territories of Europe and inflicted severe damage upon plants, factories and arsenals.

Particularly during the last few weeks, as the prospects of invasion began to appear more and more imminent, the R.A.F. has been delivering hammer blows at the entire European coast. Those blows are daily increasing in intensity and the Channel Ports at any rate have been reduced to one mass of ruins. Dunkirk, Calais, Ostend, Le Havre, Boulogne—all are being daily visited by British bombers and no wonder Hitler is finding it impossible to assemble the shipping necessary to invade Britain.

Significant Changes

The German Radio has naturally made light of those attacks but more and more evidence continues to accumulate regarding the havoc wrought by British bombing. The latest report says that no foreign correspondent will be allowed any longer to visit the damaged sites and considering that so long regular officially conducted tours used to take place immediately a raid occurred, the present departure seems to be very significant.

Again cafes, restaurants and other places of public entertainment are now ordered to be closed at 11 p.m. instead of the customary 1 a.m. Berliners especially are advised to seek the maximum sleep between the hours of 6 and 12 so as to be ready for the bomber's visits afterwards. Blackouts are becoming stricter and stricter throughout Germany. When we remember that it was Goering's boast that no British planes would be allowed to cast their shadows over Germany, we cannot miss the meaning of the new precautions.

The biggest testimony to the striking power of the R. A. F., of course comes from the fact that the invasion itself is being postponed "sine die". This month is of crucial importance and once winter sets in, its launching will be practically impossible for the next four months.

Very pointed in this connection is the comment of a Russian paper that "the moment is approaching when the attackers, and not the attacked, will be influenced by the circumstances which they themselves have created." The paper proceeds to observe that while the R. A. F. is at present staving off the blows, the Royal Navy has always been Britain's most powerful weapon and it has not yet been brought into play at all!

If the truth implicit in this comment must be giving Hitler a headache, the knowledge that it hails from Russia is bound to aggravate it! Et tu Brute .....

Middle East Operations

While the Italian armies in Lybia are cautiously feeling their way beyond the border and have as a matter of fact made a tentative advance in the No Man's Land bordering Egyptian territory, Mussolini's long-promised full-blooded offensive against Britain has not yet materialised.

So far the British army has been purposely on the defensive and adopting guerilla tactics has been constantly and considerably harassing the advance Italian columns. Those columns have been obliged to hug the coast and have thus proved excellent targets for the Royal Navy, which has frequently shelled and destroyed enemy concentrations at Sidi Barrani and on the road to Sollum.

But why is Mussolini playing a waiting game, especially when he knows thoroughly well that time is not on his side? Whatever preparations he had to make "to boot out" the British from North Africa were made long ago. Every week is adding to the strength of the armies under General Wavell and, according to Italian estimates, there are 230,000 British troops massed in North Africa at present.

While this estimate appears to be an obvious exaggeration, it at any rate reveals the salutary dread which the Fascist Commander entertains for Britain. Mussolini's unwillingness to join a decisive battle may be attributed to two considerations. First, that he is awaiting the outcome of the projected Nazi invasion of Britain and, second, that he does not feel sufficiently strong to launch an offensive by himself and that he is demanding the help of Nazi battalions. I believe that the present suspense in the Middle East is due to those two facts neither of which is complimentary to the Duce.

Rome Conference

As those lines are being written, Herr Von Ribbentrop is busy confabulating with the Italian Dictator in Rome. The exact purpose of the Nazi Foreign Minister's visit to Rome is not known but it must be obviously connected with the operations in Africa. Rumour has it that there is a divergence of opinion between the Duce and Fuehrer regarding the future of Egypt: while the former is anxious to incorporate that country in his Roman Empire, the latter is inclined to grant it autonomy. Be what it may, those differences will be smoothed out in the present Rome meeting and it may lead to some definite results in the very near future.

In this connection the journey of Senor Suner, the Spanish Minister of the Interior, is also extremely significant. It is generally believed that Hitler will utilise this occasion to bring pressure upon the Falangists to throw in their lot openly with the Nazis.

A look at the map of Europe shows how hazardous it will be for Nazi armies to march into North Africa without the control of Gibraltar. So by egging Franco to attack Gibraltar, the Nazis hope to make their European springboard safe. Gibraltar will be an essential prelude to Cairo and Alexandria. And if during the next few days, the Nazis are finally forced to give up their contemplated invasion of Britain, they may be trusted to attack Gibraltar.

Musso's Ordeal

That Rock of The Crouching Lion is, of course, prepared. Its strategic importance cannot be exaggerated and it will be resolutely defended. Similarly in Africa itself, Britain will take a decisive stand at Mersa-Matruh. The main British force is concentrated there and strategically it holds the key to Egypt.

Ideally situated for defence it has the sea on one side (which will be always open to the British) and a vast, waterless desert on the other, which will remain forever barred to the Italians. A vast net-work of pill-boxes, fortresses, tank-traps etc., is spread in depth over a large area and the station is connected by a light-railway with Alexandria.

While, therefore, the British and Egyptian garrisons are assured of constant supplies and reinforcements by land, sea and air, exactly contrary is the position with Marshal Graziani's army. No wonder Mussolini is hesitating to give the word!

Will Vichy Turn?

Even the worm, it is said, will turn. But will the old men of Vichy? I have the greatest doubts in spite of the interesting reports that are coming regarding Marshal Petain's refusal to accede to certain German demands about the surrender of live-stock.

Both Petain and Weygand, it is said, are thoroughly disillusioned about the "soldier's peace" they craved of the Nazis. They have become sick of eternally kowtowing to Berlin and are believed to be contemplating throwing up the sponge! They hope to raise the banner of revolt in North Africa and thus begin the fight all over again. The recent passage of five French warships towards an unknown destination is cited in support of those presumptions.

It is all no doubt very interesting—and wishful! In the first place both Petain and Weygand are figureheads, the former in his doddering eighties and the latter in his senile seventies. The real power behind them. which means the real betrayers of France, are Flandin, Laval and their fellow-fascists. They will give short shrift to the soldiers if the latter presume to strike an independent line.

Again, the collapse of France is too complete and too far gone to hope for its immediate resuscitation. On the other hand such a step will draw upon it the red-hot wrath of Hitler and lead to its virtual decimation.

The most, therefore, that one may hope out of the latest developments is fresh accession of the French colonies to De Gaulle's standard. That gain is not slight: in fact it will prove decisive both in Lybia and Syria and the developments at Vichy in the next few weeks will be watched with considerable interest.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS, provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL." will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Overseers to extend their Engineering qualifications by post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (13443)

How to earn 500|- monthly? Scheme 2|8. No reply without remittance. K. Chand, King's Circle, Bombay. (13662)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis treated radically. External application reduces size and pain at once. No operation. Many sufferers benefited. Rs. 2. Kaviraj Shastri. Kanchrapara, Bengal. (3233)

Will any one of the numerous readers be good enough to send his suggestions to me regarding the treatment without operation of an enlarged prostrate, which is not very large nor very hard, and also of the treatment for the peripheral neuritis. Rai Bahadur Tej Ram, Retired Executive Engineer, Sanda Road. Lahore. (13656)

End Grey Hair "Isis" herbal Hair Oil (Scented) prepared from an ancient Egyptian Formula turns grey Hair black from the roots permanently. 5 oz. phial Rs. 1|12|- Stockists:—Kemp & Company and all branches in Bombay. (13622)

RATNAGIRI ARRESTS UNDER DEFENCE RULES

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 21.

Bhai Shetye, member of the All-India Congress Committee and Bhai Tendulkar were arrested yesterday under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Urdu Poster Banned

KARACHI, Sept. 19.

Under the Defence of India Rules the Sind Government has proscribed an Urdu poster entitled "political situation of the Islamic world" purported to have been issued by Jamia Milia, Delhi.—A. P.

New Premier Of Jaipur

JAIPUR, Sept. 20.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur has confirmed the appointment of Raja Gynnath as Prime Minister of Jaipur and has directed that he should hold office indefinitely, states a Press Note issued to-day.—A.P.

LAHORE, Sept. 20.—The demand for the establishment of Responsible Government in the Punjab Sates at an early date was made at the Punjab States' People's Conference, held at Chhappar, a village near Ludhiana.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Auction Sales

BUNGALOW NO. 39-F, 35-G, AND 1-G IN MODEL TOWN (LAHORE).

The above double storeyed buildings centrally situated near Club Building and Mall with land 2 kanals, 4 kanals and 6 kanals respectively will be auctioned in the Club premises Model Town on 6th October, 1940, from 10 A.M to 4 P.M.

Minimum reserve price of these is Rs. 9,000; 11,000 and 15,000 respectively. One-fourth price will be payable at spot. Balance within a week. Sale subject to approval. Purchasers will have to become members of the Society by paying Rs. 100|-. Other conditions will be announced at the time of auction. (3183)

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha. Bombay. (13680)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Send birth-date, time with Postal Order for Rs. 1-1-0 for complete Life Reading date to date. S. B Wazkar, 12, Anantwadi, Kalbadevi. Bombay. (13617)

Premier Astrologer: Annual reading Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 2|8. Send horoscope or writing time. Pioneer Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram City. (13640 A.)

At Point Of A Revolver!

Dacoity In Running Train

JHANSI, Sept. 21.

According to a message from Kaunch (District Orai) a dacoity was committed on a running passenger train between Ait and Kaunch in Broad-day light yesterday, when a young man took possession of the mail bags at the point of revolver and got away.

It is stated that the shuttle passenger train, which had only one bogey carrying nearly two dozen passengers, was nearing Kaunch yesterday at 10 a.m., when the man whipped out a revolver at the passengers and peon in charge of the mail bags, got hold of the three mail bags, pulled the communication cord and got away.

It is stated that the mail bags contained insured currency notes. The police are making enquiries —A.P.

MUDALIAR MEETS MADRAS ECONOMISTS

How Best To Deal With Surpluses Of Commodities

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

A Conference of Economists of the University of Madras and also the Honours Colleges in the city was held this evening at Syndicate room to enable the Commerce Member, the Government of India to ascertain the views of the economists on the question as how best to deal with the surpluses of commodities caused by the contraction of exports markets due to war conditions.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar also discussed with them how best the price of such commodities could be kept at a reasonable level in the circumstances.—A. P

PT. PANT AT NAINITAL

Exhortation To Carry Out Gandhiji's Instructions

NAINITAL, Sept. 20.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, ex-Premier of the United Provinces, arrived here this morning from Bombay.

Presiding over a meeting of the citizens of Nainital, Pandit Pant explained the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C this evening. He said that there was no room for further argument or debate amongst Congressmen and urged the audience to function as disciplined soldiers of non-violent army and carry out the instructions issued by Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press

TWO LORRIES HELD UP & RANSACKED

BANNU, Sept. 20.

Two private lorries belonging to Wazira residents of north Waziristan were held up near Pirkali 28 miles from here on the Bannu-Razmak road and completely ransacked—A P.

Madras Advice To Hindu Sabha

MADRAS, Sept. 20

The Working Committee of the Madras Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha unanimously resolved to recommend to the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha that if the Viceroy should accede to all or any of the unreasonable demands of the Muslim League, the Hindu Maha Sabha should not accept seats on the Viceroy's Cabinet.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Mill Dispute

Application Against Ambica Dismissed By Industrial Court

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

The Industrial Court dismissed the application filed by the Textile Labour Association against the Ambica Mill for a declaration that the action of the mill in not giving effect to the award of the Industrial Court in the matter of dearness allowance constituted an illegal change within the meaning of Section 73 of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act 1938.

The court held that as there was no binding award which the mill had to carry out, their failure to comply with the terms of the award do not amount to an illegal change.

SUBMISSION IS BINDING.

In the course of its judgment the court states that the mill is not a member of the Millowners Association and after a submission was filed by the Millowners' Association, representing member mills, and the Textile Labour Association, referring the dispute regarding dearness allowance to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, the Government of Bombay by a notification made the submission binding on the mill. In the present instance what has been made binding upon the mill is not the award of the Industrial Court but the submission made by the Textile Labour Association and the Millowners' Association. The award on the submission is not, therefore, binding on the mill inspite of the Government notification which made the submission binding. The submission, however, still remains in force and must be heard and adjudicated on a date convenient to the parties.—A P.

S, I. R. Chord Line Blocked

Through Trains Diverted Sequel To Derailment

The District Traffic Superintendent wires from Villupuram (South Indian Railway) that "at about 2-17 p.m. on Friday number 1042 up goods parted at mile 172/18 17 between Kallagam and Ariyalur on the Villupuram Trichinopoly Chord Line.

Four wagons capsized and one wagon derailed blocking the main line. Through running will be interrupted for the next 36 hours and transhipment is not possible.

Through express trains over the Villupuram Trichinopoly Chord has been diverted over the main line between Villupuram and Trichinopoly."—A. P.

Socialist Worker Arrested

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

Rajwant Singh, a Socialist worker, has been arrested under the Defence of India rules.—A. P.

POONA PARSEES AID WAR EFFORT.

POONA, Sept. 19.

The Poona Parsee Inter-Collegiate Association held a variety entertainment yesterday at the Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona in aid of the Poona District war efforts.

Lady Lumley attended the function. The conveners collected Rs. 1,100 by sale of tickets and after deducting expenditure they expect to contribute not less than Rs. 800 to the Poona District War Gifts Fund.—A. P.

Prospects Of Invasion Waning

LONDON TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST

Prepared For Supreme Task In British History

LONDON, Sept. 21.

London has steeled herself for resistance and victory. Nothing can daunt her resolution. Thus London's Lord Mayor told America, in a broadcast, to-day, adding: "This red earth of our countryside, these paved the streets of my city, built on Roman foundations shall, and will, be defended to the last. It is impossible to conceive a picture of a London deserted and left as unfit to be defended. London City has sometimes in history been attacked but never sacked."

The Lord Mayor continuing said that the words "No Surrender" suggested that Britain was a beleaguered fortress, but we were nothing of the kind. England to-day was the home of men and women preparing themselves for a supreme task in British history. "I ask you to remember, as you go to bed to-night," concluded the Lord Mayor, "that patrols of the Royal Navy are guarding not only the shores of Britain but the security of the whole world."—Reuter.

"WILL NEVER GET HOME AGAIN!"

First Lord Of Admiralty Warns Would-Be Invaders

LONDON, Sept. 21.

"Hitler's invaders might land but they would never get home again", declared Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at New Castle.

"The Admiralty", he said, "had had to stand up to what twelve months ago would have been regarded as a crushing blow—the defection of the French Fleet,—but we were still alive."

To-day we were faced with invasion. Not only was the Navy increasing in strength hourly, it was ever increasing its determination to deal with any event that came along.

"So long as that endures so long will it be impossible for Hitler's hordes to do what our people did at Dunkirk. They may land here, but they will never get home again."—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE MISSION

To Visit S. American States

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A Trade Mission headed by Lord Willingdon, with a number of Industrialists serving thereon, will soon be proceeding to Argentina.

The Mission will also visit Brazil, Chile and other South American Republic States.

What Battle Of London Has Revealed To Goering

WILL HE ATTEMPT EXPEDIENT USED IN HOLLAND?

"R. A. F. Fighters Can Dispose Of Opponent With Remarkable Economy"

LONDON, Sept. 21.

"Marshal Goering is attempting to apply to Britain, the expedient he used with decisive effect in Holland," writes "Strategicus," discussing in an article in the "Spectator," the part the battle of London plays in the German plan.

"A new phase began," he says, "with the heavy air attack on London on September 7th. That some German raiders reach London, argues no weakness in the R. A. F. All the more then must the victory on last Sunday (when the Germans lost 187 aircraft) be acclaimed. What distinguished that battle was the fact, that the Fighter Command very wisely made a gesture that suggested its strength, by sending out a larger concentration against the enemy.

SADLY DISAPPOINTING!

The battle had been raging with impressive pertinacity and astonishing versatility for over a week, and Marshal Goering wished to see whether he had broken the R.A.F., or disorganised it, or impaired its tactical response. The result can hardly have gratified him as much as it did us.

This most encouraging result shows that there are powers in reserve. It was inevitable that there should be, but a demonstration is still an argument that no logic can rival. It also shows that R.A.F. fighters, when given any but overwhelming odds, can dispose of an opponent with remarkable economy, and no doubt the Fighter Command has digested the lesson.

Marshal Goering must have marked it, since it was in effect a pointed hint, that a mass attack which he hoped and hopes to send against Britain when the time is ripe, must again be deferred for some indefinite period.

After referring to the Italian invasion of Egypt, "Von Ribbentrop wooing Spain, Sgr. Mussolini warming his feet on the Grecian frontier and Rumania plying for the Axis hire," "Strategicus" asks, "What part the battle of London plays in the enemy scheme and what is Marshal Goering's immediate objective in the great offensive against London?

NO PROSPECT OF INVASION

"Marshal Goering," concludes "Strategicus," "is at this moment attempting to apply the expedient he used with decisive effect in Holland. There he not only attacked every aerodrome but also dropped in the rear of the Inundation Line—the main Dutch Defence—a strong body of Troops. In the attack on London, he is similarly attempting to get behind the main British defensive line. We have now fortified the coasts of Britain and the moat around it is far from encouraging. The enemy quite evidently does not like the prospect of an invasion, even with the assistance of a high tide that will allow his troops to goose-step on to firm land.—Reuter.

Alleged Ill-treatment Of German Nationals In Dutch East Indies

Threat Of "Appropriate Counter-Measures": Dutchmen In Germany Interned As Prelude

BERLIN, Sept. 21.

"In view of mal-treatment of German nationals in the Dutch East Indies it is stated in competent quarters here that German authorities are compelled to take appropriate counter-measures," says the German News Agency, which adds that the authorities in the Netherlands East Indies had been "asked several times, both through diplomatic channels and by private means, to put an end to this state of affairs".

The General Secretary of the Netherlands has now telegraphed to the Governor-General of Netherlands East Indies that "several hundred Dutchmen have been interned in Germany as a result".

A WARNING

A news agency report from Amsterdam states that they will not be set free until the position of Germans in East Indies has undergone considerable improvement. This report adds "a warning was also given that the German Government might see itself compelled to take further steps. **The authorities have also** been asked to restore telephonic communications between the Dutch East Indies and the Netherlands.

So far no answer has been received to the requests. There is also no news concerning better treatment of German nations in the Dutch East Indies. Appropriate steps will, therefore, be taken by the German authorities. The total responsibility for this must be taken by Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies and his advisers."—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN "ATROCITIES"

Rumania To Appeal To Axis?

BUCHAREST, Sept. 21.

Rumania may appeal to the Axis against what are described as Hungarian atrocities in occupied Transylvania. According to Rumanian reports, hangings and tortures are being inflicted on Rumanians now under Magyar rule.

Although it is stressed at yesterday's Council of Ministers that the atrocity allegations are not yet confirmed, Rumanian Universities have already wired a protest to Herr von Ribbentrop.

The newspaper "Universul" claims that the Hungarian Government is fully responsible for what is being done. A demand by Rumania for rectification of the new frontier would certainly be the logical conclusion to this violent anti-Hungarian campaign, but on the other hand, certain circles here fear that should a serious quarrel develop it would give the Axis powers a pretext to occupy one or both the countries.—Reuter.

WE MUST SEND AID TO BRITAIN

Willkie On Fate Of U. S. If Germany Won

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.

"WE MUST SEND AND KEEP ON SENDING AID TO BRITAIN: OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE AND OUR ONLY REMAINING FRIEND," DECLARED MR. WENDELL WILLKIE, IN A CAMPAIGN SPEECH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO-DAY.

"We must aid her to the limit of prudence and effectiveness as determined by impartial experts in this field. In the Pacific our best ends will be served by a free, strong and democratically progressive China, and we should render China economic assistance to that end."

Mr. Willkie added that he favoured exploring the acquisition and development of Pacific air bases for the protection of United States' interest in that ocean. Mr. Willkie proceeded to make the charge that the present administration of the United States had "contributed to the downfall of Democracy and must bear a direct share of responsibility for the present war."

He said that to regard President Roosevelt as the Defender of Democracy was "wild and untenable," and added that America was faced with a changed world beyond her shores. If Britain stopped Germany there might be uprisings against Hitler which would demoralise Europe. If Germany won, the United States would be "left alone to face a hostile Totalitarian world. The loneliness of the United States is the direct result of foreign policies of the last eight years. If Britain fails we are utterly and savagely alone.

A RAIDLESS MORNING

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

SINCE THIS MORNING LONDON HAS NOT HAD ANYTHING OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE.

HEAVY RAINS & THICK MIST

Heavy rains and a thick mist over the Straits of Dover have reduced visibility to the minimum to-day. The gusty south-westerly wind died down during the night and the sea is calm.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The Senate of Calcutta University decided at its meeting to-day to confer the Degree of Doctor of Science Honoris Causa, on Sir Nilratan Sarker.—A.P.

HINDU SABHA CABINET SESSION

Demand For Seats In Viceroy's Expanded Executive Council

Strong Opposition To Pakistan Scheme

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Viceroy's reactions and reply to the demand put forward by the Hindu Mahasabha with regard to representation in the proposed expanded Executive Council of the Viceroy, formed, it is learnt the major subject of discussion at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha which met at "Vijayanagar", Dadar, at 2 p.m. to-day.

The Committee adjourned to 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday), after five hours' discussion. It is learnt that invitations to non-Committee members will be considerably restricted to-morrow, presumably in view of the little progress made during the day and presumably due to a fear that issues may be befogged, as a result of long discussions.

Although the desire to seize whatever seats were offered by the Viceroy in his Executive Council and then agitate for more, seems to be uppermost among certain members of the Committee, there is a section which insist on non-co-operation, in case the Mahasabha demands are unfulfilled.

Opposition To Pakistan Scheme

To-day's discussion in the Committee indicated that the Mahasabha would strongly oppose the Pakistan Scheme, insisting upon National Unity and will demand adequate representation for the Hindu community in the expanded Executive Council and the War Advisory Council in proportion to the Hindu population. The position appears to be that the Hindu Mahasabha would be content if two seats were alloted to it, and provided that three more seats were alloted two to Hindus outside the Hindu Mahasabha fold and one to non-Hindu, non-Muslim minority—as against two seats to the Muslim League and the third seat to the Independent Muslims. It was pointed out that if this suggestion was carried out, there would be four Muslims as against seven Hindus. The position in that case would be as follows:—

Two Hindu Sabha, two non-Hindu Sabha, two existing Hindus and one minority, as against two from the Muslim League, one Independent Muslim and one existing Muslim.

Although some reference was understood to have been made by some members to the decision of the Congress to go into wilderness, there seems to be little desire to follow suit, if the Mahasabha meets with any reverse in its efforts and anxiety to outnumber the Muslim League in the Viceroy's Expanded Executive Council.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, Acting President of the Hindu Mahasabha, presided. Twenty-two, out of 32 members of the Working Committee were present. Besides these, a few other representatives from the Provinces, had been invited to participate in the deliberations.

Prominent among those present were: Bhai Paramanand, Sir Goculchand Narang, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Mr. B. G. Khaparde, Prof. Deshpande, Sir J. P. Shrivatsava and Mr. R. G. Bhide, Mr. Indra Prakash and Mr. M. N. Talpade.

Immediately after his arrival from Simla at noon, Dr. Moonje drove straight to Mr. V. D. Savarkar's residence. He had an hour's talk with Mr. Savarkar to whom he appears to have explained the reactions and reply of the Viceroy's with regard to the Mahasabha demand for representation in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Peep Into Moonje-Linlithgow Talk

It is understood that Dr. B. S. Moonje, when he met the Viceroy told him that the Hindu Mahasabha was fully prepared to co-operate in Government's war efforts and in organising defence on o wide scale on modern and up-to-date lines, as they were not believers in non-violence and non-co-operation, being followers of Lokamanya Tilak. They regarded the policy of non-violence and non-co-operation as sterile and non-constructive. Dr. Moonje also informed the Viceroy that the Hindu Mahasabha was prepared wholeheartedly and sincerely to work out the proposed scheme of the extension of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the War Advisory Council. But Dr. Moonje emphasised that such co-operation could only be on honourable terms, due regard being given to the position of the Hindu Mahasabha as representing the Hindu community.

DEMAND FOR SEATS

Dr. Moonje demanded, in view of the Muslim League resolution stating that Pakistan was the only solution of India's constitutional problem, that Government should definitely and clearly affirm their determination to maintain the territorial unity and solidarity of India. As the Muslim League had been promised two seats on the expanded Executive Council, the Hindu Mahasabha ought to be given six seats on the basis of its population strength, out of these six seats one should be given to the Sikhs, one to Scheduled Castes and the remaining four be allotted to the Hindu Mahasabha.

Dr. Moonje also demanded that similar proportion should be maintained in regard to the representation on the War Advisory Council. He opposed reservation of 50 per cent of representation for the Muslim League on the Viceroy's Executive Council and on the War Advisory Council. He also informed His Excellency that the Hindu Mahasabha did not approve of the panel system and would submit only the required number of names for the number of seats to be allotted.

The Working President of the Hindu Mahasabha demanded that a provision should be made for the appointment of an Indian Minister of Defence. If, for any reason, this was not feasible a sub-committee of the expanded Executive Council with the Viceroy as its President must be put in charge of the defence portfolio.

Dr. Moonje wanted that there should be no commitment on the part of the Government regarding the distribution of portfolios and that the representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha must be given portfolios of importance. He also pointed out that the demand of the Muslim League that no constitution, either, interim or final, should be adopted by His Majesty's Government without the consent and approval of the Muslim League, would mean the granting of the power of veto to the Muslim League,—a position which the Hindu Mahasabha could never accept unless it was meant to indicate that the Constitution would provide reasonable safeguard for the protection of legitimate rights of the minorities. If the Government proposed to accept any non-official advisers in the Provinces the Hindu Mahasabha should have due representation so as not to interfere with the Hindu interests.

R. A. F. Directs Heavy Attack On Italian Shipping

Three Ships Set Ablaze: Enemy Motor Transports Bombed For Four Hours

CAIRO, September 21.

A formation of R. A. F. bombers flying through heavy anti-aircraft barrage successfully attacked shipping in Benghazi Harbour, states an R. A. F. communique.

Three large ships were seen to be on fire as the result of our bombing.

Concentration of enemy motor transports near Sidi Barrani were bombed for four hours.

Diredawa aerodrome was attacked, bombs falling on the railway and setting fire to the hangar. Enemy fighters took off, but failed to press home their attack.

Enemy aircraft attempted a night raid on Aden causing slight damage to buildings in suburbs. There were no casualties. The aircraft were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

The South African Air Force carried out extensive reconnaissance of South Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland.—Reuter.

Bombardment Carried Out Unopposed

Naval Officer Describes Assaults On Sidi Barrani And Sollum

LONDON, Sept. 21.

"Reuter's" special correspondent at Alexandria writes: "Naval officers who took part in the British bombardment of Sidi Barrani and Sollum on Tuesday night to-day gave me a graphic description of this flank attack on Marshal Graziani's invaders.

On a calm sea with cloudless sky and full moon, light units of the fleet steamed far out to the sea from Alexandria and then turned at midnight towards the shore to start operations against the two ports simultaneously.

At Sidi Barrani the ships approached within a mile and a quarter of the shore and opened fire with high explosive shells after picking targets with star shells and searchlights. Three times the ships passed and repassed the port, pouring shells into their objectives, which in the words of the naval authorities at Alexandria were "well dealt with"

Shelling lasted about 20 minutes.

Meanwhile, the units, which had seen gunfire flashes at Sidi Barrani and had opened fire east of the village at military buildings and the coast road which winds through the escarpment.

As at Sidi Barrani there was no opposition throughout the bombardment, but at Sollum when firing ceased, the Italians exploded controlled minefields from the shore in an attempt to sink British ships which, however, suffered no damage, all units returning to their bases.

All officers spoke with enthusiasm of "simply marvellous" work of the fleet air arm in these waters in meeting and repelling Italian air attack".—Reuter.

ITALIAN AIRCRAFT DRIVEN AWAY

Attempt To Attack Br. Navy Proves Abortive

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Alexandria telegraphs, "Though units of the British Mediterranean Fleet which separately bombarded Sidi Barrani and Sollum on Tuesday night met with no kind of enemy air attack, it can now be revealed that other naval forces steaming into action along the Libyan coast were attacked by a large formation of Italian bombers. Every bomb missed its mark. One enemy machine swooped down and dropped a torpedo which missed. An attack was made and the British warships put up a terrific barrage, and drove the Italians off and went on their way.

EFFECTIVE INTERCEPTION

The next day, hostile aircraft made repeated efforts to raid the British warships but, on each occasion, they were turned back by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm which went out to intercept them, and did so before enemy aircraft had even sighted the British ships.

The Fleet Air Arm machines shot down one enemy flying boat. All the British warships returned safely to their base.—Reuter.

50-Minutes Raid On Alexandria

LONDON, Sept. 21.

According to a Cairo communique, a raid on Alexandria lasting about 50 minutes was carried out by Italian planes. The raid started shortly before dawn when bombs were dropped. Nine people were injured but the damage was negligible.—Reuter.

NORWEGIAN AIRMEN TRAINING AT TORONTO

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

A Norwegian Air Corps, formed from nucleus of naval and army pilots, who escaped from Norway, is now training at Toronto, according to the "New York Times." Swelled by Norwegian volunteers in Canada and the United States the numbers are expected to reach 900.

By spring it is hoped that it will help in the air battle of Britain.—Reuter.

SYDNEY HELP TO LORD MAYOR'S FUND

SYDNEY, Sept. 20.

As the result of the Lord Mayor of Sydney's appeal £40,000 was to-day cabled to the Lord Mayor of London for air-raid relief.—Reuter.

NEW FOUNDLAND TROOPS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The 11th naval contingent from New Foundland arrived at a British port, to-day.—Reuter.

"NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE", SAYS AZAD

NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

"It is a pity that the Delhi offer of the Congress for which I was largely responsible was turned down by the British Government," said Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, who passed through Nagpur this morning in an interview to the Press. He added that the Congress had now no alternative but to pursue the course chalked out in Bombay. Moulana Azad expressed satisfaction that Mahatma Gandhi was once again at the helm of affairs of the Congress.—A. P.

Viceroy Not To Visit Baluchistan

QUETTA, Sept. 21.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy will not be visiting Baluchistan in the last week of October as previously announced.—A. P.

Anglo-American Co-operation In Pacific?

Singapore As A LIKELY U. S. Naval Base

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

An "imminent" Japanese invasion of Indo-China is regarded by the State Department as probably the thorniest immediate problem in the foreign relations of the United States, according to the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times". Mr. Cordell Hull declined to discuss Indo-China at the Press Conference.

All New York papers prominently report from Washington that the United States and Great Britain are believed to be considering the basis for co-operative action in defence of the Pacific and most correspondents see Singapore as a fleet base for the United States.—Reuter.

FRESH BLOWS ON "INVASION" PORTS

Damage To Store And Shipping

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Royal Air Force has struck new blows on the Nazi "invasion" ports. An Air Ministry Communique states that last night strong forces of R. A. F. bombers again attacked enemy-occupied ports of Antwerp, Zeebrugge, Ostend. Flushing, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne. Further damage was done to military stores, barge concentrations and shipping. Other bomber forces revisited distribution centres and goods-yards at Mannheim, Esrang. Krefelt, Hamm, Soest, Osnabruck, and Brussels. Dortmund—Ems Canal.

Railway communications near Duisberg, a supply train, an ammunitions factory, near Mastricht and several enemy aerodromes were also heavily bombed. The Coastal Command aircraft carried out bombing attacks on two enemy supply ships which were hit and severely damaged.

Two of our aircraft have not reported to the base.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN 'ATROCITIES'

Rumania May Demand Rectification Of Frontiers Fixed By Vienna Award

BUCHAREST, Sept. 21.

Violent attacks in the Rumanian press alleging Hungarian brutality in occupied Transylvania, are understood to have been published with the Axis permission, after being withheld for three days. It is stated in some quarters that the campaign may precede a demand for rectification of the frontiers fixed by the Vienna Award.

Details of the alleged Hungarian atrocities have been broadcast in German and Italian. There is no official confirmation of the rumours that M. Antonescu is now visiting Rome.—Reuter.

HUNGARY DENIES RUMANIAN ALLEGATIONS

BUDAPEST, Sept. 21.

An official communique declares that Rumanian allegations of Hungarian atrocities are a figment of imagination, and any incidents which may have occurred in the ceded territories were provoked by Rumanian elements intriguing against the Vienna Arbitration.—Reuter.

Betwixt Fuehrer And Fury Of Seas

German Troops Revolt Against 'Invasion' Exercises

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

German troops who refused to participate in the invasion exercises off Netherlands coast were sent back to Germany with hands tied behind their backs, according to a Dutch wireless executive, Carlter Weele, who left Netherlands on August 27 and arrived here to-day in the liner "Exeter". He said he had seen many men being taken to Germany.

He and another passenger Robert Solberg, Vice-President of the Arnco International Corporation, told almost identical stories of heavy German losses during the exercises in Channel ports in preparation for an invasion.

Mr. Solberg said that when he visited the French Channel ports recently, he was told that bodies of German troops were washed ashore daily as a result of the R. A. F. bombing of invasion barges.

He added that thousands of Germans have been lost thus.—Reuter.

BRITISH PILOT BOMB ACCURATELY

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21.

Graphic descriptions of the effect of the R. A. F. raids on German ports are frequently given by Swedish seamen returning from German ports, who speak of weeks without sleep owing to destruction wrought by British bombers.

These witnesses are particularly impressed by the sureness of aim of the British pilots.

One seaman who returned on a Swedish ship from Bremen stated that his ship was moored alongside a large German steamer when a British bomber arrived and dropped a bomb neatly amid ships on the German ship which sank while the Swedish vessel was untouched.—Reuter.

A GERMAN ADMISSION

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The German radio admitted that British planes succeeded in penetrating into Central Germany. It also stated that two waves of British planes attacked Hamburg and Berlin last night.—Reuter.

R. A. F. POUND INVASION PORTS

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The R. A. F. to-night continued its non-stop programme of hammering German invasion ports. In the moonlight, cliff top watchers on the English side of the Channel saw bright bursts of flame along the French coast from Calais to Boulogne.

Continuous gun-flashes, shell-bursts and clusters of searchlights showed that the Germans were putting up vigorous resistance but the red glare cast in the sky by bursting bombs indicated that British pilots were pressing home their attacks with their usual skill and daring.—Reuter.

Only One-Third Of German Air Force Yet Used

British Morale Remains Totally Unaffected, Says American Military Officer

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Britain has suffered no serious military damage from Nazi bombings, according to Brigadier General George Strong, Assistant to the United States Chief of Staff, who arrived here to-day by air after a month's special tour of inspection of Britain.

He declared that the R.A.F. was "better off to-day in trained men and material than ever before."

Brigadier General Strong estimated that the Germans had used only one-third of their air force against Britain so far and added that so long as gales and bad weather continued round England "invasion is not only unlikely but might be impossible."

Brigadier General Strong paid a tribute to the morale of the British people, which he said was "not at all affected" by bombings.

Legislation expanding the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's borrowing powers by 1 500 million dollars was passed by the Senate and sent to White House for signature.

The legislation paves the way for loans by the Export and Import Bank to South America up to 500 million dollars.

Regarding the report that Britain has made available to the United States certain facilities as regards Singapore it is pointed out in authoritative quarters in London, says "Reuter's" Diplomatic Correspondent, that for years past the United States and Britain who have in the broadest sense common interests in the Far East have pursued parallel policies.

On that basis, facilities which Britain can make useful to the United States have for years past been available and remain available to that country as and when they are required by the development of the Far Eastern situation.—Reuter.

Syrians Determined

Won't Allow Their Country To Be Used As Base For Operations Against Egypt

ISTANBUL, Sept. 21.

The Syrians are determined to prevent the Italians using their country as a base for military action against Egypt and the Suez Canal, states the Beirut correspondent of the 'El Misri'.

He adds, "They are ready to rise against Italy even against France, saying if France is unable to defend them, Vichy should declare Syria an independent country, leaving the Syrians free to co-operate with their eastern neighbours".

The despatch adds many Frenchmen in Syria appreciate the position and are hoping to find the means of ridding the country of the Italian mission.—Reuter.

BULGARIA OCCUPIES DOBRUJA

Rumanian Frontier Guards Embrace Bulgarians

SOFIA, Sept. 21.

This morning Bulgarian troops will march into and occupy southern Dobruja in accordance with the agreement with Raoania.

A "communique" issued by the Bulgarian Commander on the eve of the advance says:

Before withdrawing Rumanian frontier guards took cordial farewell of the Bulgarians at the frontier posts, some of them "embracing Bulgarian soldiers and expressing the hope that henceforth the two peoples will be for ever friends".—Reuter.

SACRED ASPIRATION REALISED PEACEFULLY

LONDON, Sept. 21.

In a proclamation to the nation King Boris says: "Dobruja now returns to Bulgaria. We have waited a long time for this moment in the unshakable hope of the triumph of justice.

The return of Dobruja to the fatherland has been achieved by peaceful means—not by sowing the seed of hatred or desire for revenge, but opening a way for reinstatement of traditional friendship between the two neighbouring peoples.

Dobruja to-day welcomes the national army. The sacred aspiration of Bulgaria has been realised".

The Bulgarian Parliament will be asked to-day to approve Craioca Treaty.—Reuter.

Indian Soldiers Help Lord Mayor's Fund

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Troops of the Indian contingent in England have collected and forwarded £70 to the Lord Mayor of London to assist those "who have suffered or are suffering from the vandalism of the German regime."

A covering letter to the Lord Mayor states that all ranks in the Indian contingent are "horrified that civil population should be bombed in such a dastardly manner".—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The funeral of Sir Denison Ross will take place in Istanbul on September 21st.—Reuter.

Mr. Bhupendra V. Patel, B.Sc., B.Pharm. (Lond.) returned to Bombay last week from England, after obtaining a degree in Pharmacy from the University of London. He also passed the Pharmaceutical Chemists' Examination.

JAPAN CLIMBS DOWN TO COMPLETE INDO-CHINA DEAL

VICHY BLAMES U. S. FOR FORCING 'MUNICH' IN FAR EAST

VICHY, Sept. 20.

The "Petit Parisien" states that the Vichy Government, when faced on August 2 with Japan's first demand for passage of troops through French Indo-China, got into touch with the United States, but "ascertained that the United States is unable to adopt an attitude other than platonic."

The newspaper says that France had already formally rejected the Japanese demand, but the Government had to face realities recognising Japan's paramount position in east Asia.

Negotiations were opened with a view to reaching a general agreement that would serve as a prelude to detailed discussions at Hanoi. It was under these auspices that talks between General Nishihara and Admiral Decoux began.

The "Petit Parisien" says these talks have hitherto continued with a mutual determination to reach an understanding which, while giving Japan such satisfaction as is judged legitimate by the French Government, will still safeguard the independence of Indo-China and the sovereignty of France—Reuter.

Master Mohanlal, who is aged eleven years, is the son of Seth Amritlal of Pratapnagar. Even at his tender age he has acquired astonishing proficiency in Yoga-asans, balancing feats and sword and lathi play, and lifting of 80 lbs.-weight with his teeth. He has been awarded medals by Princes and well-known public leaders. He is a disciple of Prof. Satyapal.

Italy's Game In Syria

Promise Of Proclaiming Monarchy Leaves Arabs Cold

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

A report from Beyrout states that Italy is trying to play a new game through her armistice mission in Syria that she would proclaim a monarchy in Syria and that after full surrender she would offer the throne of Damuscus to a noble Arab who will be invested with a full power to govern the country as that of Tunis under H. H. the Shaikh of Tunis. The movers, however, states the report, was received with no enthusiasm among the Arab political circles.

ANOTHER ARREST IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Sept. 20.

Another person named Wali Mohammad has been arrested by the Police in connection with the murders of Mr. H. S. Pamnani, M.L.A., and Bhagat Kanwar Ram, according to a report from Jacobabad. The first alleged assailant was arrested a few days ago.

Both of the arrested persons are alleged to be disciples of the Pir of Bharchandi, whose personal arms and that of his son and 'khalifas' have been seized by the Government.

Another report says that the terrorist conspiracy against Hindu leaders has been unearthed by the police, and many arrests, particularly of the disciples of the Pir of Bharchandi, have been made. A large quantity of arms including guns and revolvers, has been recovered.—United Press.

Eight Arrested; Literature Seized

MONGHYR, Sept. 21.

Eight persons including the Secretary of the local Forward Bloc, Mr. Bhubaneswari Prosad Verma, have been arrested here under the Defence of India rules following simultaneous searches of their residences in the town. In course of the searches the Police, it is alleged, seized a number of allegedly objectionable literature. —A. P.

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

The scheme for the manufacture on a commercial scale of fish liver oil a substitute for Cod-liver oil has been entrusted to the Industries Department, with which the Fisheries Department has been amalgamated —A P.

Japan Modifies Demands And Resumes Negotiations

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21.

A sudden lifting of the clouds over French Indo-China is indicated in a semi-official French statement issued in Haipong which declares that the Japanese Government have modified their demands on French Indo-China and negotiations have been resumed in a friendly atmosphere.

It is now declared that discussions are on a reasonable basis which promises an early settlement of the whole dispute.—Reuter.

STATUS QUO IN INDO-CHINA

LONDON, Sept. 21.

"While no news has reached Britain of conclusion of a Franco-Japanese agreement on the subject of Indo-China, there is reason to believe that the Vichy Government has accepted most of Tokyo's demands in principle" says the "Times" in a leader. It adds that Admiral Decoux's difficulties have been increased by more extensive territorial demands made by Thailand. The "Times" regards it as possible, although there is no clear evidence that it is so, that the Japanese advised Thailand with which they are reported to be on good terms, to press their claims. "Both the countries may be reminded", concludes the "Times", "that the maintenance of political "status quo" in Indo-China interests both the United States and British Governments."— Reuter.

FRANCO-CHINESE AGREEMENT?

HONGKONG, Sept. 21.

The French are said to have promised not to oppose entry into Indo-China of Chinese troops, according to authoritative sources quoted by the "Hongkong Daily Telegraph" which also asserts that secret converastions between Chinese and French representatives were recently held at Chungking at which military collaboration was agreed upon in the event of invasion of Indo-China.—Reuter.

French Warships Not To Go To Indo-China

VICHY, Sept. 20.

It is announced that six French warships which passed through Gibraltar will be stationed at Dakar and are not going to Indo-China as previously reported.—United Press.

NO CABINET DECISION IMMEDIATELY

Egyptian Opinion On Italian Invasion Divided

CAIRO, Sept. 21.

No decision regarding Egypt's attitude towards the incursion of the Italian troops is expected from the Cabinet for some days.

According to the newspaper "Albalagh" there are two schools of thought on the Italian move.

The first holds that this cannot be regarded as a serious invasion and it is better to wait until Italy's intention become clearer.

The other considers that the occupation of Sidi Barrani by large forces has already demonstrated Ialy's intentions beyond doubt, and urges immediate action. In the meantime measures for internal security are being reinforced.—Reuter.

Hyderabad War Relief Fund

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Sept. 21.

It is understood that a sum of 2,000 sterling donated to the Lord Mayor of London's Fund from the Hyderabad War Relief Fund would be utilised for immediate relief of civilian population in London.—A. P.

MADRAS, Sept. 20.—Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India was entertained at a dinner party by Kumararajah of Chettinad, Leader of Opposition in the Madras Assembly at Chettinad House tonight.—A. P.

BHOPAL DISCOVERY

Use Of Stirrups In India In 200 B. C.

BHOPAL, (By Mail).

India is believed to have been the first country in the world to use stirrups. This has been revealed by the recovery of stirrups, dating back to 200 B.C. exactly similar to present-day stirrups, from Stupa No. 2 at Sanchi.

Prior to this discovery, stirrups were known to have been first used in Persia, during the Sassanian period (400 A.D.). China was using them in 600 A.D. Greece and Rome make no mention of them, while in Europe they were in use in the Medieval Ages (1100-1200 A.D.).—A. P.

Raghavendra Rao & Hari Singh Gour Safe

NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

Hon. E. Raghavendra Rao, Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, and Sir Hari Singh Gour are both safe in London, according to a cable received from the High Commissioner for India by Mr. W. R. Puranik, Advocate-General, in reply to the latter's enquiry regarding their safety.—A. P.

The Bombay War Gifts Fund now totals nearly Rs. 18-1|2 lakhs. —A. P.

£500,000,000

WORTH OF WAR MATERIAL Sold To Britain!

BIG BUSINESS FOR U. S. A; AIRCRAFT, DESTROYERS AND MERCHANT SHIPS AMONG MERCHANDISE

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Six of the 50 destroyers which U.S.A. sold to Britain are being commissioned as Canadian ships. They are to be named after the Canadian rivers.

Certain American merchant ships will shortly be made available to Britain. They are about twenty-five cargo vessels with tonnage upto 9,000.

The British Purchasing Commission has ordered £500,000,000 worth of war material from U.S.A. since the beginning of the war. More than half of this amount is for aircraft. Not more than £125,000,000 worth of the material will be supplied during the first year.—Reuter.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 6, 1996
Muslim: Shaban 19, 1359
Parsi: Farvardin 18, 1310
Hightide: 2-45, 14-33
Lowtide: 8-29, 20-42
Sunrise: 6h. 28m.
Sunset: 6h. 36m.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, DADAR

A study class on Swami Vivekananda's Works will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Society's premises, Jadao Bhuvan, Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar.

BOMBAY PEONS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Peons' Union, a propaganda meeting of the peons will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in Mangrol Mansion's Hall, at the junction of Gunbow Street and Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

BILLAVA YOUTH LEAGUE

An extraordinary meeting of the General-body of the above League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Manordas Street, Fort.

SARASWAT UNION

The second annual general meeting of the above Union will be held in the King George English School, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Seven kinds of dreams" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

GOMANTAK MARATHA SAMAJ

The 13th anniversary celebration of the Gomantak Maratha Samaj, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) between the hours of 2 to 9 p.m. at the Wagle Hall, Sadashiv Lane, Kandewady, Bombay when Mr. J. A. Madan, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. Dharmananda Kosambi, in the hall of Ananda Vihara, Nair Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), the subject being "General Talk on Buddhism."

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of August, 1940 was 6,336.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held tomorrow (Monday) at 7 p.m. to consider the present political situation at the Socialist Hall, Sandhurst Bridge Corner.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, Dr. Sir Gukulchand Narang, Bhai Parmanand and other Hindu leaders will deliver public lectures in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. on "Hindnism and Swarajya."

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Four Sons". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Two Girls on Broadway". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Torrid Zone". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"One Million B.C." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Reshmi Sari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman". Daily at 3-30, 5-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Devyani". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

KHADI BHANDARS WILL REMAIN OPEN

All A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandars and the shop of the Vitthalbhai Patel Rd., will remain open on Monday, the 23rd inst., on account of the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

PROVINCIAL HINDU MAHASABHA

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha and Dadar Hindu Sabha to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Brahmanswa Mandal Maidan, Bhavanishankar Road. Dr. Moonje will preside. Babu Padmraj Jain from (Bengal), Pt. Bhant Mishri (Behar), Pandit Pandye (Jubbulpore), Pandit Indraprakash (Delhi), Mr. L. P. Bhopatkar (Poona), Babarao Khaparde (Berar) and others will speak on the "Present Political Situation."

BOMBAY BRAHMO SAMAJ

Mr. N. Raghavendra Rao will conduct divine service and sermon at the Bombay Brahmo Samaj to-day (Sunday) at 7 a.m., Umerkhadi

RAJASTHAN BALIKA VIDYALAYA
(From A Correspondent)

The fifth annual celebration of Shri Rajasthan Balika Vidyalaya, Banasthali, will be held on 10th, 11th October, 1940 at Banasthali. Dr. Kailash Katju, ex-Minister, the U. P. Government will preside over the function. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Dr. Rajendra Prasad are also expected to be present.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

The 6th annual general meeting of the Sabha will be held at Khote Bhuwan, Saraswat Colony, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

GOA KAMAGAR CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Goa Kamagar Co-Operative Credit Society, Ltd. will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Kamathi's Chawl No. 7, Parbhadevi, Bombay.

GANDHI JAYANTI & HARIJAN SAPTAH CELEBRATION

There will be a physical demonstration to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Cochin St., Municipal Chawl. Mr. Harkisondas L. Zaveri (Secretary, Harijan Sewak Sangh), will preside.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE

To-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the City High School, Thakurdwar, Prin. A. R. Daud will deliver a lecture on "The Appreciation of English Poetry". Prof G. C. Bannerjee will preside.

PRARTHANA MANDIR

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Indian Philosophical Congress

On the invitation of the University of Madras, the XVI Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress will be held in Madras on Friday, the 20th December, 1940 and the following two days. H. E. the Governor of Madras will open the Congress. The Vice-Chancellor of the University will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Minimum fee for membership on the Reception Committee has been fixed at Rs. 5.

Arya Samaj

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi, V. Patel Rd., to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Swami Chidanandji will deliver a public lecture on "Significance of Shradh."

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Fort, Bora Bazar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Shri Sanatak Ramprasad, B.A., will deliver a public lecture on "Significance of Shradh."

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Gopitalao, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when Shri Swami Chidanandji will deliver a public lecture on "Significance of Shradh."

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Vile Parle, Mahant Rd., to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Padam Datt Arya will deliver a public lecture on "Significance of Shradh."

Government House News

GANESHKHIND, Sept. 20.

Miss Mary Lumley arrived at Government House.

Vice-Admiral and Mrs. H. Fitzherbert, Mr. D. Pilditch, Sir Homi Mody, Mr. C. J. Damala, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. C. Goodbody, Mr. W. S. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. W.L.A. Radcliffe and Mr. and Mrs. Neville Wadia arrived at Government House.

STUDENTS' UNION SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

The D. N. Sirur Inter-Collegiate Debate will take place in the University Convocation Hall on Monday, the 23rd instant at 5 p.m. Mr. D. T. Lakdawala will propose "That the salvation of India lies in the acceptance of Dominion Status". Miss A. J. Dastur will lead the opposition. All the colleges of Bombay will participate. Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee will preside. The debate is open to all.

NEW SARASWAT UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

The 22nd annual general meeting of the members of the New Saraswat Union Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd. will be held in the Forbes Gujarati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Rd. (near People's Jinnah Hall), Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

BENE-ISRAEL STREE MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Mandal Miss M. Benjamin, Principal, Alexandra Girls' English Institution, will deliver a lecture to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sajan Building, 2nd Peerkhan St., on "Woman and the Changing World."

Punjab Ban On Drill Withdrawn!

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

The Associated Press understands that the Punjab Government have decided to withdraw their notification of February 28, 1940, which prohibits military exercise or drill by non-official volunteer organisations. This step, it is understood, has been taken in view of the ban imposed by the Government of India. An official announcement is expected to be made shortly.

It will be recalled that the recent Khaksar agitation in the Punjab was directed against these orders of the Punjab Government.—A. P.

Indian-Made Parachutes

Supply Department To Investigate Possibility

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The possibility of making complete parachutes in India is to be examined at the instance of the Supply Department which, it is learnt, has asked the Controllers of Supplies in the provinces to investigate the availability of materials and facilities for their fabrication.

It is pointed out that nothing but the highest standard of materials and workmanship would be good enough, and this may raise many problems. This solution, however, it is stated, may result in an extension of the scope of Indian industry.—A. P.

A HEART-RENDING SAGA OF THE STARVING MILLIONS OF INDIA!

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

WOMAN

Starring: SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR AND YAKUB

Director: MEHBOOB

20TH WEEK AT PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Hailed by the press as "MAGNIFICENT!" "SUPERB!"

MINERVA'S "Social Pukar"

BHAROSA

Directed By SOHRAB MODI

6TH WEEK AT THE MINERVA

TO-DAY—1-30, 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

2ND WEEK

KRISHNA TALKIES

(DUBASH THEATRE)

MULTITUDES CLAMOUR FOR ADMISSION

UNCONTROLLABLE MOBS STORM THE THEATRE FOR A GLIMPSE OF

PRAKASH PICTURES

Narsi Bhagat

Co-starring

V. PAGNIS & DURGA KHOTE

Direction: VIJAY BHATT

Who flares a new film testament

DAILY THREE SHOWS

3, 6 & 9-30 p.m.

An Evergreen Release

Coming Very Shortly!

Hear her Sing!
See her Dance!

KANAN BALA

—The Sweetest Lark of The Indian Screen

IN A MUSICAL ROMANCE Produced By NEW THEATRES' Ltd. (Calcutta).

'HAR-JEET'

with PAHARI NAWAB, NEMO & MANJARI

Direction: AMAR MULLICK!

Shortly at

NEW WEST END

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept 21

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m to-day :—

STATIONS.	Temperatures. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	87	76	0.2	66.9	—4.2
Calcutta	93	75	0.6	43.1	—1.0
Cuttack	94	80	—	56.9	+14.0
Kanchi	87	72	T	41.2	—3.5
Patna	92	77	T	36.9	—2.9
Benares	98	76	1.2	36.7	+3.5
Allahabad	91	75	1.2	21.6	
Cawnpore	80	71	4.2	20.3	—10.3
Lucknow	85	75	0.2	28.2	—4.5
Jhansi	92	74	2.2	31.7	+0.1
Agra	83	72	T	15.4	—1.2
Bareilly	89	73	T	46.6	+9.9
Dehra Dun	84	71	0.3	53.5	—18.5
Delhi	94	74	—	17.7	—4.1
Ambala	93	67	1.6	21.7	—1.0
Ludhiana	100	67	2.0	23.3	—2.0
Lahore	102	75	—	7.7	—7.0
Sialkot	99	70	—	29.1	+7.0
Rawalpindi	100	78	—	21.1	—1.0
Lyallpur	103	79	—	3.2	—7.7
Multan	106	80	—	3.2	—1.8
Srinagar	85	49	0.1	8.1	—1.0
Peshawar	98	70	—	1.5	—2.9
Dehra Ismail Khan	102	80	—	2.5	—2.8
Fort Sandeman	94	67	—	3.2	—2.0
Quetta	88	47	—	0.6	
Rangoon	82	75	0.5	85.6	+75.1
Khandwa	88	74	—	30.4	+5.1
Jubbulpore	91	74		44.6	—3.4
Nagpur	89	74	T	60.6	+19.8
BOMBAY	84	79	T	90.3	+25.5
Ratnagiri	84	75	—	90.1	—0.9
Ahmednagar	82	70	—	17.8	+1.9
Poona	81	71	T	18.6	
Sholapur	90	79	—	20.4	+1.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	71	—	18.2	—3.5
Bangalore	85	64	—	12.9	—4.2
Mysore	84	63	—	16.8	+4.7
Calicut	88	74	—	100.6	+15.1
Madras	94	78	—	11.6	—2.3
Shillong	75	62	0.3	50.4	—1.8
Darjeeling	64	55	0.7	3.6	—28.0
Simla	66	52	0.1	39.7	—6.9
Panchmarhi	79	69	—	83.7	+16.5
Kodaikanal	65	51	—	18.1	—3.1
Colombo	87	69	0.2	19.1	—0.8
Jacobabad	105	77	—	2.0	—0.3
Hyderabad (Sind)	109	76	—	4.5	—1.4
Karachi	83	74	—	4.6	—1.3
Jaipur	87	72	0.3	26.4	+5.2
Ajmer	90	70	—	26.9	+8.9
Deesa	97	75	—	16.7	—6.4
Rajkot	97	75	—	15.9	—8.2
Ahmedabad	95	76	0.3	16.7	—10.4
Bhopal	87	75	—	40.0	
Akola	89	75	0.1	32.8	+8.0
Amraoti	87	75	0.4	33.8	+7.6
Indore	84	73	T	37.0	+17.9
Marmagoa	84	77	—	109.8	
Malegaon	83	72	—	13.3	—2.4
Mussoorie	67	56	—	82.3	+13.3
Mahableshwar	65	61	1.0	235.9	—13.8
Baroda	91	73	0.6	17.8	
Bahawalpur	105	76	—	3.9	+0.1
Belgaum	78	65	—	40.3	+3.3
Murree	73	57	—	32.6	—2.4
Cherrapunji	74	65	0.7	247.7	—53.5
Bijapur	89	68	—	10.3	—2.3
Dalhousie	71	58	T	55.7	—0.3
Khandalla	—	—	0.3	204.8	
Mount Abu	78	69	—	47.6	—9.4
Ootacamund	66	46	—	22.2	—3.1
Jodhpur	98	78	—	10.0	—1.5
Gwalior	84	74	0.1	15.0	

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

Few More Falls May Occur In Gujarat

POONA, Sept 21

Fairly widespread thunder showers have occurred in Bengal, East United Provinces, East Central India and North Hyderabad. Local rain occurred in Chota Nagpur, Simla Hills, West Central India, Berar, East Rajputana and East Gujarat while a few falls are reported in Assam, Bihar, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Konkan and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Bhavnagar, 5 inches; Cawnpore 4; Narayanganj 3; Cox's Bazar, Jhansi, Ludhiana and Surat 2; Bogra, Cahubasa, Purnea, Neemuch, Ambala and Jalgaon 1 1/2; Benares, Allahabad, Mahableshwar and Nizamabad 1; Nowgong, 3/4

Forecast until the evening of September 22nd: There will be nearly general rain in Assam and Bengal. Local rain is also likely in Orissa, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Punjab, Central India and West Central Provinces while a few falls may occur in East Rajputana. Gujarat and North Deccan.—A. P

Heavy Rains In Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept 21

News is coming from all the mahals of rains from three to four inches. In Bhavnagar yesterday's rains came in torrents continuing whole night, in all being six inches. Still it is cloudy and more rains are expected.

IN LONAVLA

There was a heavy downpour of rain during the last night at Lonavla and the total rainfall for twenty-four hours upto 8 a.m. to-day is 7 46 inches.

Thus the grand total from June 1 to September 20 is 206.67 inches

Defence Of India Rules Amendments

FULL INFORMATION ABOUT LAND, PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS TO BE FURNISHED

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Further amendments to the Defence of India Rules are published in the Gazette. They "inter alia" state that:

"The Central Government may by order require the owner or the person having the management of any vessel registered in British India to furnish such authority as may be specified in the order such information in his possession relating to the vessel or to things on board the vessel (being information which may reasonably be required of him in connection with the execution of this rule) as may be so specified."

"The Central Government may by order require the owner or the person having the management of any such aircraft or thing as is referred to in sub-rule (1) to furnish to such authority as may be specified in the order such information in his possession relating to the said aircraft or thing (being information which may reasonably be required of him in connection with the execution of this rule) as may be so specified."

BUILDINGS

"The Central Government or the Provincial Government may by order

(A) require the owner or occupier of any building, part of a building or other premises to furnish such authority as may be specified in the order such information in his possession relating to the building, part of a building, or other premises, or to any fixtures, fittings, furniture or other things therein (being information which may be reasonably be required of him in connection with the execu ion of this rule) as may be so specified.

(B) direct that such owner or occupier shall not without the permission of the Central Government or the Provincial Government, as the case may be, dispose of such building, part of a building or other premises or of any fixtures, fittings, furniture or other things therein till the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order."

LAND

The Central Government may by order—

(A) require the owner or the occupier of any land to furnish to such authority as may be specified in the order such information in his possession relating to the land (being information which may reasonably be required of him in connection with the execution of this rule) as may be specified.

(B) direct that the owner or occupier of any land shall not without the permission of the Central Government dispose of the land or of any interest therein till the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order.

"The Central Government may with a view to the requisitioning of any animal, product, article or thing or the determining of the price of any animal, product, article or thing which has been requisitioned by order—

(a) Require any person to furnish to such authority as may be specified in the order such information in his possession relating to the animal, product, article or thing as may be so specified;

(b) Direct that the owner or person in possession of the animal, product, article or thing shall not, without the permission of the Central Gover ment dispose of it till the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order."

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS

The amendments also empower the production of books, etc., by laying down that:

Where any person is required by or under any of these rules to make any statement or furnish any information to any authority that authority may by order, with a view to verifying the statement made or the information furnished by such person, further require him to produce any books, accounts or other documents relating thereto which may be in his possession or under his control.

If any person fails to produce any books, accounts or other documents in compliance with the order made under sub-rule (q) he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

SHIPPING RATES

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Defence of India Rules the Central Government is pleased to direct

(A) That freights or fares for the carriage of cargoes or passengers in any vessel registered in British India, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall not be charged at rates higher than those which were being charged for the carriage of cargoes or passengers in or any such vessel, or vessels of a similar class engaged in voyages of a like nature, on June 1, 1940.

(B) that no vessel registered in British India under the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, shall be hired for any purpose at rates higher than those which may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government.

REGULATING FREIGHTS AND FARES

Why Notifications Were Issued

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Notifications have been issued in this weeks "Gazette" by which the Central Government regulate under the Defence of India Rules, the freights and fares of vessels registered in British India and also control the chartering of Indian registered ships ordinarily employed on the coastal trades of India between India and Burma and Red Sea Ports.

These notifications, says a communique, were necessary in order to ensure, that following on the reduction in available shipping as a result of requisitions for war requirements, shipowners should not unjustifiably raise freights, or employ steamers ordinarily employed on the coastal trades otherwise than on those trades, except when there was an excess of shipping available on those trades. The maximum fares that may now be charged are those that were in force on June 1, 1940.—A. P.

WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY

Resident To Go On Leave

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Sept. 21.

Rao Bahadur M. K. Kazi, Assistant Secretary to the Resident, Western India States Agency, has been granted additional extension for one year upto October, 1941. Mr. T. L. C. Shah, Deputy Political Agent, has been posted as Extra Assistant Secretary to the Resident for six months. It is also rumoured that Mr E. C. Gibson, the Resident, will go on leave in December and Mr. Coldfield will succeed him. Official confirmation is not available but this report is widespread.

ENEMY PROPERTY IN INDIA

Order Amended To Provide For Custodian's Fees

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Further amendments in the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order are announced. They, inter alia, lay down that

"There shall be retained by the Custodian fees equal to two per cent. of—

(A) The amount of monies paid to him;

(B) The proceeds of the sale or transfer of any property which is vested in him or which the right of transfer is vested in him and

(C) The value of the residual property if any at the time of its transfer to the original owner: provided that in the case of a firm whose property is vested in the Custodian but allowed by the Custodian to be managed by some person specially authorised in that behalf there shall be levied a fee of two per cent. of the gross income of the firm or such less fee as may be specially fixed by the Central Government after taking into consideration the cost of direct management incurred by Government the cost of supervision, and any risks that may be incurred by Government in respect of the management".—A. P.

MIDNAPUR FLOODS

Ramakrishna Mission's Appeal

Swami Madhavananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, writes :—

The public is aware of the terrible floods that have devastated large areas of the Midnapur District of Bengal. The damage done to crops and property has been exceedingly great. Thousands of families are in a homeless and desperate condition. They must be fed, clothed and provided with shelters without the least delay. Feeling the immediate need of relief, the Ramakrishna Mission, has decided to open relief work in the Patashpur Thana of the Contai Subdivision, which is one of the worst affected areas. Arrangements have been made to send a batch of workers to organise the work. The first distribution of rice will be made as soon as the inspection is complete. Reports of the work will be published from time to time.

We sincerely hope that the benevolent public will come to the rescue of these thousands of homeless men, women and children, and assist us, as in previous years, in bringing this arduous task to a successful close. Contributions, however small, will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged at the following address: The Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, P.O. Belur Math, Dt. Howrah.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21st September, 1940 :—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.53 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 84.4 deg. (1.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 79.4 deg. (4.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S-S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hr

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 159 mls.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hrs. 0.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 11.01 inches

Total rainfall during the year 91.68 inches.

Weather remarks: Mainly overcast.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21/9/1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8 46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.6 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.—A serious view is taken by the authorities of the growing practice of ticketless travel specially on the part of students. Government, it is understood, propose to warn the heads of all educational institutions that they should take strong action against boys who resort to this practice in Cawnpore.—A. P.

CRICKET

THREE DRAWN MATCHES

V. Merchants And Kenney's Big First Wicket Stand

All three cricket matches played on the Kennedy Sea front on Saturday were drawn.

The following are the details.

KAPADIA SCORES 63.

PARSI GYMKHANA—K. K. Meherhomji 26, F. A. Nariman 2, J. H. Wadia 22, J. S. Lawyer 6, J. A. Dadyseth 31, M. P. Engineer 1, A. J. Wadia (not out) 54, N. E. Mistry (not out) 9, Extras 5: Total (for six wickets) 156.

B. N. Mehta nil for 37, J. B. Khot three for 53, C. M. Rana three for 59.

B. B. AND C. I.—B. E. Kapadia 63, K. S. Pardeshi (retired) 29, J. K. Khot 4, B. P. Kadams, V. Alexander 1, C. M. Rana (not out) 0, Extra 7. Total (for five wickts) 109.

H. E. Mistry nil for 22, F. R. Nariman nil for 20, H. K. Nariman three for 31, R. W. Casenath nil for 18, H. J. Talyarkhan nil for 11.

IBRAHIM HITS OUT.

YOUNG MOHAMMEDANS C. C.—M. H. Birza 27, Y. Farid 18, U. G. Relal 0, I. Latif 33, F. Baig, 1, M. B. Moka 43, M. Ahmed 18, J. P. Mansuri 6, G. Panjri 4, N. P. Mansuri (not out) 12, N. Khan (not out) 1, Extras 5: Total (for nine wickets) 168.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.—A. M. Aga 6, H. G. Khairaz 4, K. C. Ibrahim 82, A. A. Hakim 5, Y. A. Botawalla 0, H. F. Merchant 0, A. A. Shakur 7, S. M. Kadri (not out) 18, Extra 2: Total (for 6 wickets) 126.

BIG FIRST WICKET STAND.

BOHRA CRICKETERS:—H. M. Kajiji 30, A. A. Buterwala 4, H. Godhrawala 7, S. Heptullah 29, F. A. Jasdenwala (not out) 58, Z. E. Reshamwala 1, H. E. Reshamwala 32, H. S. Patheria 10, Extras 8. Total (for 7 wickets) 179.

V. M. Merchant 1 for 11, M. G. Pai nil for 16, L. B. Kenny nil for 25, M. N. Raiji five for 65, P. J. Chueg one for 20, R. S. Mahajan nil for 23, A. J. Dossa nil for 11.

HINDU GYMKHANA.—V. M. Merchant 76, L. B. Kenny (not out) 24, U. M. Merchant (not out) 13 Extras 9: Total (for one wicket) 122.

S. Heptullah nil for 19, T. T. Furniturewala nil for 47, H. Godhiawala nil for 12, H. Reshamwala nil for 19, A. Kajiji one for 16.

ST. XAVIERS BEATEN

Bengal Club Shock W. I. A. A.

Two games were decided in the Das Cup Football Tournament at Parel on Saturday.

The earlier game saw "The Times of India" meet St. Xavier's College "A" in a replay. The Pressmen were too good on this occasion and bettered the Collegians by three clear goals.

W. I. A. A. HELD.

The W.I.A.A., who expected to trounce the Bengal Club, had a surprise in store for them, as they were held to a draw, the teams sharing four points.

The Club created a surprise when in the early minutes of the game A. Mitra, the centre forward, gave his side the lead.

The Club on to this advantage till ten minutes after the interval, when the W.I.A.A. were awarded a penalty kick. This decision of the referee was ceriticised by everyone present, as the unanimous decision was that the decision was wrong. Narayan took the free kick and equalised. Luck was with the W.I.A.A. and five minute later another penalty award came their way. Shiram gave them the lead through this. The Bengal Club fought back desperately and saved the game three minutes from the close, when Bhupatty scored with a glorious shot.

GAMES AT PAREL.

Satiranjan Shield—4-40 p.m.—B.E.S.T. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway (Replay); 5-40 p.m. Y.M.C.A. vs. Bombay City Police.

Both games constitute the semi-final round of this tournament.

BENGAL SPORTS FEDERATION TOURNAMENTS CONCLUDE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The grounds of the Mahomedan Sporting Club presented a festive apperance this evening where the finals of the football tournaments conducted by the Bengal Sports Federation were fought out enthusiastically. To-day saw the culmination of nearly 1900 matches played during the last four months in every part of Calcutta.

There was a formidable array of five large cups and hundreds of smaller cups and medals for the different winners and runners-up. The Mayor Mr. Siddiqi, who is also the President of the Federation thanked the public, the donors of the cups, and the playyers for their support.

Mr. Wali Muhammad Dada gave away the prizes. The Hon. Sir Nazimuddin, Patron of the Federation attended the function.—A. P.

Races:

Governor's Cup For Firpo

NATIONAL FLAG REPEATS SUCCESS

EVANS SCORES DOUBLE

A LARGE CUP DAY CROWD MUSTERED STRONG FOR THE FINAL DAY OF THE BIG MEETING AT POONA. THE WEATHER WAS MOSTLY CLOUDY, AND THE GOING RATHER HEAVY. KEEN AND EXCITING FINISHES IN SOME EVENTS WERE PROVIDED. H. E. SIR ROGER LUMLEY, THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR AND THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA WERE THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS, PRESENT AT THE AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

EVANS DOUBLE.

Outsiders generally dominated the verdicts during the day's proceedings, only three well fancied horses materialising in a card of eight events. It was given to jockey Evans to start the day's programme with a good double on Princess Hilal and Kilcash, in the first two events.

SURPRISE FROM FIRPO

The Governor's Cup, the 'piece de resistance' of the day, was annexed by a rank outsider, in a ridiculously easy fashion. Firpo, the aged possession of old Mr. Avasia with the splendid assistance of Brace on the saddle, accounted easily for a number of classic stayers among whom Ubayan Faisal, the Kolhapur candidate has the raging hot favourite. I had tipped Firpo for my second choice and it won outright richly rewarding those few who admired him. Banash Amer, Baroda's nominee who finished in the ruck in its previous outings, obviously with a view to spring a surprise in this event ran well over the long tedious course to fill the second place. Legion, though aged is a class by itself and shouldering gamely the heavy impost of 9.4, obliged the backers by saving their place money. Ubayan Faisal the favourie did not run up to expectations and it is a matter of doubt whether he could prove a stayed of good type.

Kilcash, Golden Link and Chief Ruler were the horses that rightly obliged the backers. Sea Battle was a trifle unlucky in being beaten by a short head by Golden Link, but the latter's victory was very popular though Cash Book also was heavily backed at twos in the Elgin Plate.

NATIONAL FLAG REPEATS.

National Flag as I expected made short work of the opposition in the Poona Plate, when it won comfortably by a length from Terror and Earnest. Sibbritt, the stable jockey for Kolhapur opened his winning account at Poona on the son of post law.

Night Hawk friendless at 16 to 1, turned up winner in the concluding event of the day. King Hilal was the market choice but it finished nowhere. Full Moon true to its form again gave a tough fight to the winner but lost by a short head. Dahman Suri finished a length behind the fighting pair and two lengths ahead of Burgess.

Details:—

THE R. HIGGINS PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs A H Ahmedbhoy and Alimahomed Chotani's PRINCESS HILAL 8-1 Evans 1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's LIME-LIGHT 9 0 Britt 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's BLACK MAGIC 8-12 Jadhav 3
Mr D M Mistry's SILVER ARMOUR 8 12 Jones 4
All ran.
Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 20 and Rs. 28.
Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr A S Tyebjee's KILCASH 8-5 Evans ... 1
Mr Osman Chotani's MAHBOOB'S CHOICE 7-12 Peacock 2
Messrs Osman Chotani and Camberley's KING KONG 7-12 Raffaele 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's TURF KING 8-5 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Oliver 8-10
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, short head, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 59 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 67 and Rs. 147.
Trainer: O. Randall.

THE PASHAN PLATE—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's LAMBETH WALK 7-8 cd 7-10 Khandu 1
Mr A I Begmahomed's GAY NORA 7-11 Bootsingh 2
Mr J F D'Souza's FLAMBEAU 8 5 cd 8 6 Sardar Khan 3
Mr F N O'Brien's MANIFOLD 8-5 L. Gaikwad 4
Not run: Shalini 8-3
Won by: Neck, short head, short head.
Time: 2 minutes 43 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 76. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 82 and Rs. 46.
Trainer: E. C. Forsyth.

THE ELGIN PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr A Fatah's GOLDEN LINK 9-0 Marrable 1
Mr A Svamvur's SEA BATTLE 8-5 Maxwell 2
Mr J F D'Souza's GAUL 8-9 B Khan ... 3
Mr F A Irani's COUGAR 8-7 Meherjee ... 4
Not run: Terrace 9-2 and Levant 8-13.
Won by: Short head, 2 lengths, neck.
Time: 1 minute 57 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 24 and Rs. 27.
Trainer: M. Ali Asker.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—Distance R. C. and distance.

Mr P B Avasia's FIRPO 8-2 Brace 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BANASH AMER 7-9 cd 7-11 Britt 2
Mr A Jasdan's LEGION 9-4 Whiteside ... 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PUSHPAMALA 8-0 F Mahomed ... 4
Not run: Nasar Ghazi 8-0
Won by: 2 lengths, head, 1 length.
Time: 3 minutes 8 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 168. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 35 and Rs. 24.
Trainer: G. A. Haji.

THE POONA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's NATIONAL FLAG 8-5 Sibbritt 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's TERROR 8-7 M. Khan 2
Mr N D Bagree's EARNEST 8-3 Marrable 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GOOD FARE 9 0 Brace 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 34 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: V. V. Powar

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHIEF RULER 8-9 Britt 1
Mr A K Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR 7-9 cd 7-10 M. Khan 2
Mr R S Irani's TAJ AL FARAT 8-0 cd 7-9 Shanker 3
Mr N Rupchand's HASHIM 7-10 Raffaele 4
Not run: Kanzallah 8-11 and Zain ul Muluk 7-7.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 37 and Rs. 67.
Trainer: M. C. Patel

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Saleh Moosa's NIGHT HAWK 7-11 M. Khan 1
Mr A I C Rahimtoola's FULL MOON 8-7 Jadhav 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAHMAN SURI 8-7 Sibbritt 3
Mr G E Matcheswalla's BURGESS 8-9 Cook 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 166. Places Rs. 34. Rs. 34 and Rs. 33.
Trainer: Nassar Hassan.

Drawn Semi-Final

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21.

In the Semi-final of the Mohendra Memorial Football Cup Tournament Bhawanipur drew with the Howrah District Association the score being one all.

League Is There And Popular Too!

Frontier Leaguer Refutes Khan Saheb's Assertion

PESHAWAR, Sept. 21.

The assertion that there is no Muslim League in the Frontier Province, is emphatically refuted by Sardar Aurangzebkhan, Leader of the Opposition in the Frontier Assembly and memoer of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in the course of a statement to the Press.

He says that during the regime of the Congress in the Frontier Province, the Opposition in the Assembly used to pool 23 votes in a house of 50. Four members of the Opposition were Hindu-Sikh Nationalists, two Muslim Independents and the rest were genuine Muslim Leaguers.

Maintaining that the strength of the Muslim League is unquestionable, Sardar Aurangzebkhan says since the Congress came into power, the Muslim League has won all the three by-elections to the Frontier Assembly, and as a proof of its further popularity in the masses, seven out of eight seats have been recently captured by the League in the Panchayat elections in Mardan District.—A. P.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETS AT DELHI

Final Decision On Viceregal Declaration To Be Taken?

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

It is learned that a Whip has been issued to the Punjab members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League to be present at the Delhi meeting of the Council which is due to take place towards the end of this month.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the League will commence at Delhi, from September 28, and will be followed by the meeting of the Council of the League. The meeting of the Working Committee will follow the Viceroy-Jinnah interview at Simla on September 24, and it is expected to take a final decision on the proposals relating to expansion of the Governor-Generals Executive Council, contained in the Viceroy's Poona Declaration of August 8.—A. P.

FOOTBALL

Hinrich's Memorial Shield

Heavy Battery Win First Game

Apparently football fans have had enough of the game, because the opening match in the Hinrich's Memorial Shield attracted barely a hundred spectators to the Cooperage on Saturday. This was so despite there being two popular teams in opposition, the Bombay Muslims and the Heavy Battery, R. A.

The Gunners won by two clear goals. Though they were deserving winners, their first point will go down with those present, as a mystery goal. What Abdulla, the Muslim goalkeeper was penalised for by Referee Ridley is yet to be known. Abdulla definitely did not take more than three steps. When the whistle was blown, everyone thought that one of the three Battery forwards who had charged the goalkeeper had been pulled up. It was more than a surprise to find that, Abdulla had been found guilty for some fault seen by the Referee alone.

These things on the Cooperage are becoming rather common. "The Bombay Chronicle" has oft advocated that some of our old stagers should retire. They have done a tremendous lot of good for local football, and given up considerable time. All football lovers are deeply thankful to them and they will live in the history of Bombay football. Way, however, should be made for the younger element who are fast in limb and can follow the game with perfect vision.

Both goals came in the closing stages, the first came of an award, which has been rightly criticised above. The goal was scored after Perry had put in a delightful long shot, which Abdulla gathered well. Three R A. forwards charged the goalie as he stepped from goal. The whistle sounded and fans were surprised to see Abdulla penalised. A free kick was given five yards out. Abdulla in saving a shot deflected to goal put the ball up, Philip headed it in. In the closing seconds the Gunners engineered a movement on the right and Rourke receiving it in the area from Martin, beat Abdulla with a high shot.

Before the Artillery had opened the score, Yusoof missed an absolute sitter in the fifth minute after half time He got the better of the backs and with Drynan, the goalkeeper out of place he, instead of tapping the half in lifted it against the cross bar. Another good scoring opportunity was lost by Aslam.

The teams were:—

HEAVY BATTERY:—Drynan; Lord and Cawley; Higgins, Perry and Rush; Rourke, Mc Alpini, Martin, Philip and Burgess.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS:—Abdulla, Abdul and Islam; Aziz Alam, Saeed and Mohmd. Faqir; Md. Faqir, Aslam, Qadir, Yusoof and Ibrahim.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Cooperage—5-40—Royal Air Force vs. Khatau Sports.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES
DECEMBER 1940

New York, Sept 21

Previous closing	9.46
To-day's opening	9.43
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	9.44
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION
Broach April/May ..... Rs. 198

LIVERPOOL COTTON
OCTOBER 1940

Liverpool, Sept 21

Previous closing	7.83
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Sept 21

The New York cotton was slightly easier on lack of constructive news but encouraging overseas cables checked the decline. The subsequent trend was better.

Trading in December began at 9.43 i.e. three points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on increased hedging and liquidation but thereafter, the pressure subsided and sentiment was somewhat better. Although orders were about evenly divided December finally closed at 9.44

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—
October (9.42/42) 9.43/43
December (9.44/43) 9.43/43
March (9.34/34) 9.32/32

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—
American October (7.84) closed
American January (7.54) closed
Egyptian Giza November (11.99) closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.28) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES
SEEDS.

London, Sept 21

Castorseeds September October (£17 3/4 quoted) closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta September October (£16 1/4 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata September (£12 quoted) closed
Groundnuts Coromandal September October (£14 5/8 quoted) closed

JUTES
Dundee September (£30) closed
Lightning September (£28) closed

RUBBER
Spot (11 7/8 paid and buyers) closed
Forward January March (11 11/16 paid and buyers) closed

METALS
Tin (£247 1/2 buyers; £248 1/2 sellers. Firm) closed
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Sept 21

Previous closing	4.04
To-day's opening	4.04

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Sept 21

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London, Sept 21
T T London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE
London, Sept 21
The following cable was received from London:—
Market is closed to-day

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept 21
Spot (23 7/16d) closed
Forward (23 5/16d) closed

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept 21
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Sept 21
London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 11/32 to 0-3 11/16) 0-3 11/32 to 0-3 11/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay, Sept 21
There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, Sept 21
General Motors (dol 48 1/8) dol 48 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 21 5/8) dol 22 1/4
U S Steel Commons (dol 56 1/2) dol 56 1/2
U S Steel Pref (dol 120 5/8) unquoted.

ACCELERATION OF U. S. 'PLANE DELIVERY

Full Co-operation Of American Manufacturers Needed, Says Mr. James

LONDON, Sept. 21.

An encouraging report of deliveries of aircraft materials and complete aeroplanes from the United States to Great Britain, was given to Reuter by Mr. H. F. James, Director of the Northern Aluminium Company, who has just returned from America.

He has made a tour of inspection on behalf of the Ministry of Aircraft Production. Speaking of aeroplane parts, Mr. James said that a great improvement in deliveries from the United States had recently taken place.

Shipments of aluminium tubes were now equal to about half of Britain's total output, while shipments and other light alloys were at the rate of about 200 tons per month, a substantial percentage of Britain's total output.

Mr. James added: "The United States manufacturers are giving priority to British orders, and large extensions are being or have already been made to the plant, in order to cope with still greater output."

The main object of Mr. James' visit to the United States was understood to have been to search for a solution of the problems of obtaining rapid, satisfactory deliveries of aeroplane materials to Britain. These problems fell roughly under two headings; firstly, the British Government's specifications were exceedingly high, generally between five to ten per cent. higher than American specifications for similar materials; secondly, the material ordered were in accordance with a design suitable for assembling at factories in Britain.

It should be explained that British specifications were based on much longer "war life" for bombers and fighters than were accepted by any other major Power. Only by full co-operation and patience of leading American manufacturers, said Mr. James, was it possible to solve these problems in a satisfactory manner.

Concerning the manufacture of complete aeroplanes in the United States, Mr. James said "I can state with complete confidence that the rate will be stepped up very rapidly in the very near future." Most of the optimistic estimates of deliveries of completed aeroplanes from America to the United Kingdom were too high, said Mr. James. The present rate of deliveries were about 200 complete planes monthly.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MOST SENSATIONAL KIDNAPPING IN U.S.

HILLSBOROUGH (California), Sept. 21.

The war has almost been knocked out from newspaper headlines here by the kidnapping of the three-year old Marc de Tristan, son of Cometsse Marc de Tristan, by two men yesterday, while he was out walking with his nurse. The case is one of the most sensational since the Lindberg kidnapping.

The distracted parents, whose wedding at Burlingame (California) in 1936 was a brilliant social affair, have raised 100,000 dollars demanded in a typewritten note dropped from a car as the kidnappers sped away after seizing the child. Men of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have withdrawn from the parents' palatial mansion here to allow the parents to contact the abductors.—Reuter's Special.

Several Parts Of London Bombed

Fires Caused By Incendiary Bombs Brought Under Control

LONDON, Sept. 20

After to-night's air raid had been in progress for some time a flare was dropped which turned night into daylight over central London. Two bombs were then heard whistling down. Bombs crashed before midnight in several areas south of the river.

Londoners had a surprise when the raiders-passed signal was heard after the shortest warning period since the beginning of long night air attacks. Later, however, the first warning of the day was heard.

Single raiders paid visits to London area at intervals throughout the night, shellbursts indicating their position as they were harassed and driven off by gunfire.

Among the night's narrow escapes was a large block of modern flats in south London. A heavy bomb, which fell 50 yards away, damaged the gas and water mains, but there were no casualties.—*In London's two night raids bombs were unloaded over several areas in London area.*

The south London district suffered heavily from incendiary bombs and a number of fires were started of which the concentrated glow was seen over a wide area but the fire services quickly brought all under control.

The raiders 'passed' signal was heard after the shortest period since the night long raids have begun but more bombs were dropped in a second period.—Reuter.

INCENDIARY BOMBS ON S. LONDON AREA

Heavy Damage

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Bombs fell on several parts of London area in last night's two air raids.

One south London area suffered heavily from incendiary bombs, and a number of fires were started, which were, however, quickly brought under control.

LONDON AGAIN OBJECTIVE

An Air Ministry and Ministry for Home Security 'communique' states that London was again the objective in last night's air raids and very little activity is reported from other parts of the country. The attacks were mainly concentrated on areas in East and South London, and in the neighbourhood of the river. Some fires were started but were quickly brought under control, and some damage was caused to dwelling houses and industrial premises. Reports received show that the casualties were rather less than on the previous nights.—Reuter.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

India Commerce Member's Reply To S. I. Chamber

MADRAS, Sept 20

A deputation of Southern India Film Chamber of Commerce met Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India, at the Secretariat and represented to him the various difficulties experienced by film producers and exhibitors at the present time.

The Deputation requested Government to take steps and give an impetus to scientific research in the production of raw films and other raw products necessary for film industry, which were now being imported from foreign countries but could be produced in India itself.

They urged the appointment of an "Ad Hoc" Committee on lines of the Moyne Committee of Great Britain to enquire into the condition of the film trade and recommend measures to develop this industry.

Commerce Member's Reply

The Commerce Member replying said that it should be recognised that given the proper background and the necessary time, the industry was playing and would continue to play a valuable role in national development.

The Commerce Member said in case of any difficulty in regard to shipment from the United Kingdom he was prepared to consider the possibility of making representation to His Majesty's Government to secure adequate space He understood that last year there were sufficient stocks for distribution to the film industry in this country. It was possible that the present shortage was due to sudden dislocation in the shipping trade consequent upon the entry of Italy into the war and the closing of Mediterranean, the effects of which were now being felt.

INTERESTS OF NATIONALS

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar pointed out that the Government of India had been constantly of the view that trade relations could be promoted only in an atmosphere of mutual goodwill. Exploratory talks with the Government of Ceylon would be shortly held as a preparatory step towards concluding a trade agreement with that country and due regard would be paid to the interests of nationals in countries with which trade agreements might be made.

NO INQUIRY

The Commerce Member was not certain that under the conditions now prevailing in the country any investigation of the problems of film industry by an "Ad Hoc" Committeee would be of great value. For he was not prepared merely to appoint a Committee and get its recommendations, if the Committee's report had only to be shelved owing to war conditions. If on examination of the problem it was found a "prima facie" case was made out and that it was possible to implement the recommendations of a Committee, without any consideration of war conditions, he would consider the plea for the appointment of a Committee.

The Commerce Member pointed out that there was no special need to instruct the Board of Scientific Research to investigate problems relating to the production of raw films, chemicals etc.; it was entirely within the scope of the Board to entertain applications for research into these aspects of the industry. The Government were prepared to place necessary funds for suitable schemes of research, if scientists could be persuaded to undertake the task.—A.P.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS

Labour Gains Five Seats

MELBOURNE, Sept. 21.

The first election returns to come in from Victoria indicate that there is no swing either in favour of the Government Party or Labour Opposition.

The seat of Mr. Menzies, the Prime Minister, appears to be safe according to early returns from Kooyong.

RECORD NUMBER OF CANDIDATES

A record number of candidates have been nominated. Altogether 273 candidates are contesting 75 seats in the House of Representatives and 65 candidates for the 19 seats in the Senate.

It is known for certain that the Labour Party has definitely gained five seats in the Federal Elections, while five others are possible gains.

On the other hand the Government won four seats from Labour.—Reuter.

Bulgarian Troops Greeted With Flowers

SOFIA, Sept. 21.

Two columns of Bulgarian troops entered the ceded territory of Southern Dobruja; one advanced towards Balcic, and the other towards Turtucacia on the Danube. Crowds cheered the advancing troops who marched over roads strewn with flowers.—Reuter.

QUAKE SHOCK IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Sept 21

A severe earthquake shock was felt in Peshawar this evening at about 7-20 p.m. people in many parts of the town ran to open spaces. The wooden framework of houses made a dreadful rattling noise. No report of serious damage has however been received so far.—A. P.

LAHORE ROCKED TOO

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was experienced in Lahore at 7-25 p m. No damage is reported.—A. P.

On The Air

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Sweet strings. 8 Picked from the pictures. 8-30 A. R. P. Talk. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Amanat Ali. 10-30 Pannalal Ghosh. 10-40 Amirbai Karnataki. 11 Harkant B. Shukla. 11-20 Meenaxi. 11-35 G. M. Durrani. 11-50 Ebrahim .12 noon Gangubai. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 1-10 B. N. Bhide. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 B. N. Bhide. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Amirbai Karnataki. 5-50 Mumtaz. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Talk of the town. 6-15 Indumati Chaubal. 6-25 Sitar and Jaltarang. 6-35 A. Vyas. 6-45 Instrumental music. 6-55 Iqbal's poem. 7 Amanat Ali. 7-30 Pannalal Ghosh. 7-45 Mohammad Tufail. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The birth of nothing. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 An introduction. 10 London Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Sentimental songs. 7-40 Devotional Ditties. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Ramkali on sarod. 8-50 Indumati Chaubal. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Indian music. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Pannalal Ghosh. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 A Sindhi song. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Gangubai. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Amirbai Karnataki. 9-20 Unadtappu. 9-35 Gangubai. 9-55 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-5 Amanat Ali.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. A sarangi recital. 5-10 Ramzan Khan. 5-30 Ashima Bannerjee. 5-45 Bhajan Lal. 6-25 Champaka Sarangan. 6-35 B. S. Thakur. 6-45 Jawab Men. 6-55 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7 Bazm-i-Mushaera. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Lachhi Ram. 8-45 Duets. 10 It has happened. 10-5 Thumrian. 10-30 Khayal, Thumri and Ghazal.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Radha Bai. 8 Afzal Husain. 8-15 Champaka Sarangan. *8-30 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30.* B. S. Thakur. 9-50 Sitar recital. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 A symphony concert.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Durbhog. 5-50 Listening tunes. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Kamalabala. 7-35 Vilayet Khan. 7-55 Sachin Dev Burman. 8-10 Musical interlude. 8-15 Kamalabala. 8-30 Abbasuddin Ahmad. 9 Background to the news. 10 Calcutta Radio Orchestra

JAIL FOR MAKING ILLICIT LIQUOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dhondu Sitaram and Vishnu Babaji were found guilty on charges of possessing and manufacturing illicit liquor and sentenced to two and a half months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

In passing orders, the Magistrate remarked that illicit manufacture of liquor was a serious offence and should be dealt with in a deterrent manner.

The accused were arrested on August 25. According to the prosecution the first accused allowed his room to be used by the second accused for manufacturing illicit liquor. Two bottles of illicit liquor were recovered from the accused when they were arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty.

States Muslim League President In Madras

MADRAS, Sept. 20

Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur, President. All-India States Moslem League. arrived in Madras this morning from Hyderabad. and was accorded a reception at the station. He will preside over the Seventh Annual Session of the Moslem Youth Conference to be held here to-morrow.—A. P.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Sept. 21.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.04 at New York.

London spot Silver was unchanged at 23 7/16d. and forward Silver was also unchanged at 23 5/16d. The market was idle. New York spot Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 3 1/2.

London Bombay Spot Silver parity was Rs. 61/8 and forward parity was Rs. 61/3/6. The local market was quietly steady with a moderate business.

Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 41 13 9	62 15 6
Bhadrapad	Rs. 41 13 9	62 15 6
Aso.	Rs. 41 14 9	63 0 0

LONDON SILVER

London: Sept. 20.

Spot	23 7/16
Forward	23 5/16

LONDON GOLD

London: Sept. 20.

Gold Bars Fine per Oz. £8/8/0

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 18,10,635/14/9. Grand total on Saturday: Rs. 18,39,264/11/6.

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay: Sept. 21.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.as.ps
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	79 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 12 per candy	83 8 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	15 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt	13 12 0

HALF HOLIDAY IN COTTON MARKET

The local Cotton Market will close at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd inst. being a Sectional half holiday.

KARACHI PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

Karachi: Sept. 21.

Following were to-day's quotations:—

Cotton Sind January Rs. 17/6/3; Punjab January 14/15/9; FFFF January 21/15. Steady.

Wheat September Rs. 28/10/3. Steady.

Gram September Rs. 31/9/3; November Rs. 31/10/9; January 31/13/3.

Toria September 36/7; November 37/0/6.

Cottonseed September 19/8; January Rs. 17/7/6.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: Sept. 21.

Yarn No.	October	December	February
6 1/2s.	123	125	127
10 1/2s.	137	139	141
20 1/2s.	171	173 1/2	176
40s.	238	240	242

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay: Sept. 21.

The local market was fairly steady with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs.as.ps.
Linseed Sept.	5 8 0
Linseed May	5 14 0
Wheat September	3 15 3
Wheat January	3 15 9
Wheat May	3 13 9

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS.

Bombay: Sept. 21.

	Rs.as.ps.
Castorseeds September—	
Opening	35 0 0
Highest	35 0 0
Lowest	34 14 0
Closing	35 0 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	36 2 0
Highest	36 2 0
Lowest	35 8 0
Closing	35 12 0
Groundnuts February—	
Opening	28 14 0
Highest	29 2 0
Lowest	28 11 6
Closing	29 1 6
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	24 14 0
Highest	24 14 0
Lowest	24 6 0
Closing	24 8 0
Cottonseeds January—	
Opening	20 8 0
Highest	20 9 0
Lowest	20 6 0
Closing	20 8 0

C. P. & Berar Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 (fifty lacs only) of three months' Government of the Central Provinces and Berar Treasury Bills will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Friday the 27th September 1940. Bills will be of the following denominations, viz Rs. 25,000 Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000. Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bill on Monday, the 30th Sept. 1940.

The Reserve Bank of India reserve the right to reject the whole or any part of any tender without assigning any reason. A Treasury Bill will be paid on maturity only at the office of the Reserve Bank of India at which it was issued.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Sept. 21.

Following a rise of 3 pts. in New York Cotton Futures, the local market opened at Rs. 199/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 200/12 on general buying and short covering At the rise there appeared moderate liquidation and prices reacted to Rs. 198/4 but again recovered to Rs. 199 on scattered support.

The undertone of the market remains bullish and professionals now realise that there is absence of weak long interest.

Later on the market was quiet but steady with a small turnover and closing quotations at 3 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M	Rs. 196/12
Oomra D/J	Rs. 176/8
Bengal D/J	Rs. 142/4

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Sept. 20.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach A/M	199	196 3/4	197 3/4 at 5 p.m.
Oomra D/J	177 1/2	175 1/2	176 1/4
Bengal D/J	143	141 1/4	141 1/2

WINTER TIME & COTTON MARKETS

Trading hours are not being extended during the period of 29th Sept. to 16 Nov. in Liverpool market when Britain is continuing Summer time, while New York is reverting to Winter time.

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 267 penny points at Exch 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 156 cent points at Exch 331.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

Bombay: Sept. 21.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh		30	2,386
Central India			1,174
Barsi and Nagar		29	4,292
Hyderabad/Gaorani		.....	.....
Berar		13	3,303
Central Provinces			221
Total Oomras		72	11,376
Dholeras	25	118	344
N.-W. Provinces			2,517
Rajputana			1,500
Sind-Punjab	51	8,876	4,523
Broach		.....	.....
Coompta & Dharwar	509	2,789	2,491
Westerns-Northerns	601	2,785	1,524
Cocoanada		.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		.....	.....
Total	1,186	14,640	24,215

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: Sept. 21.

	Ready.	Delivery Contract New Crop. Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Fine	149/51	+8	+5	+4
Berar	182/84	+12	+5	+3
C. P. 1	188/90	+22	+16	+13
C. P. 2	183/84	+16	+10	+8
Khandesh	176/79	+5	Par	—4
Muglai	178/79	.....	.....	.....
Broach	192/94	.....	.....	.....

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales.	1940/41	1939-40
Receipts to date 20-9-40	786000	1275000
Receipts yesterday 20-9-40	63000	93000
Export to date 20-9-40	116000	569000
Stock at Ports 13-9-40	2700000	2387000
Stock at interior towns do.	1889000	2589000
Stock at Liverpool 13-9-40	.....	.....
Visible Supply 13-9-40	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 13-9-40	892000	1705000
Quantity out of sight 13-9-40	.....	.....

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: Sept. 21.

	Rs.as.ps.
Groundnuts February	3 14 0
Castorseeds May	6 8 0
Cottonseeds January	2 2 0
Silver Aso.	1 4 0
Gold Aso.	0 8 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: Sept. 20.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 66
Indian Stocks—	
3 per cent 1948	£ 79 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 91 5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£101 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£110
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£6 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London Register	£ 67
National Bank of India	24

LONDON RUBBER

London: Sept. 20.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 11 7/8 buyer.

LONDON SEEDS

London: Sept. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe 23 Jan. quoted.

Barletta Russo unoffered.

South Australian 26/9 Sept quoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2; Bombay 37.70 seller; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.65/17.75; Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: Sept. 21.

A quiet but steady tone prevailed on the market to-day. Tata Deferreds opened a shade higher at 1685 and, after showing a slight improvement to 1686/4, declined to 1677/8 finishing later at 1682/8. The Ordinaries were quoted a trifle higher at 331 in the opening and business resulted between 329/8 and 331. In the textile section Bombay Dyeings reported business upto 902/8 while Buckingham and Carnatics had a marking at 222. Indian Irons ruled steady at 28/12.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1680) 1685 1686/4 1677/8 1682/8

Tata Ordinaries (330/8) 331 329/8 330/8.

Tata Ordinary 330/8. Tata Deferred 1682/8, Indian Iron 28/12, Bombay Dyeing 902/8, Century 265, Central India 252/8, Kohinoor 323/12, Associated Cement 115/8, Bombay Burma 520, Scindia Steam 19/1, Tata Hydro 171/4, Reserve Bank 101/4, Imperial Bank F P 1482/8, Central Bank 36/2, Bank of India 133, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 90/4.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Sept. 21.

LONDON:—

B. C RATES:—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 20th March

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 20th March.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 20th March

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 333 1/2

Bank's buying T T 330

Bank's buying D D 328

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal

Bank's buying T T 77 nominal

Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 21 3/4

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATES:—

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 21st inst.

Shanghai/London 0/3 11/16 21st inst.

New York/London 4.04 20th inst.

London/Java 7.58/62 20th inst.

London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 20th inst.

London/Switzerland 17.65/75 20th inst.

London/Stockholm 16.85/95 20th inst.

London/Japan 1/2-1/2 20th inst.

London/Canada 4.43/47 20th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange Quiet

Gold £8/8/0 20th inst.

Silver London Ready 23 7/16 20th inst.

Silver London Forward 23 5/16 20th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 19th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 20th inst

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 20th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money: Call No demand.

3 Months 1/4 per cent.

6 Months 3/4 per cent

Tone:—Very easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London: Sept. 20.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—	£
3 per cent	79 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	91 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	104 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	110
5 per cent 1942/47	104
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York: Sept. 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report:—

	Dollars
Amer For Pow 5 per cent 2030	48
Amer For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	15
Amer Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	44 1/4
Elec Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	35
Elec Bond and Share Common	5 1/2
Elec Bond and Share Dol.5 Pfd	62 1/2
Columbia Gas and Electric	5 1/2
Amer Tel and Tel	162 1/2
Int Tel and Tel 1952	28
Sun Life of Canada	260
Western Union Telegraph	19 1/2
New York Central Rail Road	14 1/8
Great Northern Preferred	24 1/2
Union Pacific	88
Chesapeake and Ohio	40
United States Steel	56 5/8
Bethlehem Steel	79 1/2
Crucible Steel	30 1/4
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21 3/4
Republic Steel	17 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 1/8
Kennecott Copper	28 1/2
General Motors	48 1/2
Chrysler Motors	77 1/2
Socony	8 7/8
Standard Oil of New Jersey	34 7/8
Consolidated Oil	6 1/8
Texas Corporation	36
Standard Brands	6 1/4
Australia 5 per cent 1955	55

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Sept 21.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—

Shipment September Rs. 8/13 F.B.H.

Indian Sugars Ready—

Ready ordinary Rs. 14/6 to 14/10

Ready large grain Rs. 14/11 to 15/4

Tone:—Quiet.

FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

INDIAN

BANDHAN — Bombay Talkies film, starring Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar, with V. H. Desai and Suresh. Very entertaining. Good songs. At ROXY.

BHAROSA—Minerva production, starring Chandramohan and Sardar Akhtar with Mazhar Khan and Sheela. Unusual and poignant. At MINERVA.

DEVAYANI—Saraswati's fine musical, starring Suresh Babu, Padma Shaligram and Kusum Deshpande. At IMPERIAL.

LAPANDAV—Navyug Chitrapat's entertaining comedy, in Marathi, starring Baburao Pendharkar, Minakshi, Winayak and Vanmala. At WEST END.

MUSAFIR — Ranjit's rollicking comedy, featuring Charlie, Vasanti and Khurshid. Good songs. At OPERA HOUSE.

NARSI BHAGAT — Prakash's Pictures' devotional, full of miracles and fine Bhajans, starring Pagnis, Durga Khote, Aundhkar and Vimala Vasistha. At KRISHNA.

SANT DNYANESHWAR—Prabhat's devotional picture, starring Shahu Modak with Sumati Gupte, Yeshwant, etc. Both in Marathi and Hindustani. At CENTRAL.

SAVKARI PASH—Shalini's excellent portrayal of countryside moneylenders' oppression, starring Aundhkar, Ameena, Zunzarrao Pawar. At MAJESTIC.

WOMAN—National Studios' popular picture, starring Sardar Akhtar, Surendra and Yaqub. Fine rural scenes. Good songs. At PATHE.

FOREIGN

FOUR SONS—Emotional masterpiece of war days. Don Ameche and Mary Beth Hughes starring. At REGAL.

MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN—Fine Comedy, Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur starring. At CAPITOL.

ONE MILLION B.C.—Unusual and Romantic. Carol Landis, Victor Mature and Lon Chaney (Jr.) starring. At NEW EMPIRE.

TORRID ZONE—A picture of plantation life, Pat Obrien, James Cagney and Ann Sheridan starring. At EXCELSIOR.

TWO GIRLS ON BROADWAY—Fine musical and dance picture, Joan Blondell, Lana Turner and George Murphy starring. At METRO.

Damayanti of the Menaka Party in "Narsi Bhagat" at Krishna.

Hero and Heroine of Hitlerite oppression start on their escape for freedom in Austria with a mother's blessings in "Mortal Storm" coming to Metro on September 26.

'Spring Parade' Is New Type Picture For Deanna Durbin

UNIVERSAL CITY, Calif.—Deanna Durbin's new picture, "Spring Parade" will establish a number of "firsts" for Universal's singing star.

It will be the first time she has ever appeared in costume. She has the role of a Hungarian peasant girl and wears the voluminous dress and numerous starched underskirts of the peasant folk-dress.

It will be her first period picture. The story is laid in 1896, in the time of Franz Josef, Emperor of Austria.

It will be the first time Deanna has performed anything but a ballroom dance in her pictures. In "Spring Parade" she does the czardas, wild Hungarian peasant dance, with Mischa Auer.

For the first time in her eight pictures, music for her songs has been especially written for her voice. The words to her five numbers were written by Gus Kahn, dean of American lyric writers.

For the first time in any of her pictures, the star will be heard singing as one of a duet. With Robert Cummings, her leading man, she sings "Waltzing in the Clouds."

No operatic numbers are included among the star's songs. In all of her previous pictures, at least one of the selections was from some opera.

Devaki Bose's 'Nartaki'

Director Devaki Bose's coming vehicle "Nartaki" (in Hindi and Bengali) has made commendable progress during the last few days. Last week Lila Desai was seen in a "Majlis" set. Her costume and general make-up was ultra-gorgeous. The set was also true to the period to which the story belongs. Once within the set—an outlooker may forget the modern age for the time being. Jagdish Sethi and Sailen Chaudhuri, in Hindi and Bengali made the 'Majlis' affair a really imposing one. In this set—the audience may well expect to see some of the finest dance recitals of Lila Desai. These music-mad-dance numbers should be some of the many highlights of this production.

Story Of "The Mortal Storm At Metro"

The following is the story of the film 'The Mortal Storm' at Metro which the Governor of Bombay will open on Friday next.

Professor Victor Roth (Frank Morgan), beloved scientist and professor, finds his family torn asunder shortly after Hitler comes into power. His two stepsons (Robert Stack and William Orr) become storm troopers.

His daughter, Freya (Margaret Sullavan) breaks her engagement to her fiance, Robert Young, because of his Nazi activities. Her other suitor, James Stewart, is exiled in Austria because he helped an old teacher escape out of Germany.

Confined in a concentration camp, the porfessor's death is finally reported to his daughter and young son, Rudi, out of the country.

At the border, however, the family is searched and the daughter detained because of a manuscript, written by the professor and concealed in her luggage. Stewart hears of her predicament and takes a secret pass over the mountains into Germany to rescue her.

The plot leaks out and Robert Young is sent to apprehend the fugitives. They are sighted at the border, and when they fail to obey the command to halt, Young orders his troops to fire.

Freya is killed, but before she dies realizes that she and Stewart have crossed the border to freedom.

Indian Troops On The Screen

A film which may soon be seen in cinemas throughout the world had its premiere in Singapore before an audience of 600 Indian troops who were the principal actors in it. The film, which was shown at the Tanglin Garrison Cinema, Singapore, depicts some of the activities of the Indian troops in Malaya.

The audience of Indian troops, including several Indian officers, was delighted with the film. The sepoys demanded that it should be shown again; so before they went back to camp they saw it twice.

The principal aim of the film, which has been produced by a Singapore film company during the past few weeks, is to show the people of India and elsewhere how the Indian troops in Malaya are living, working and playing.

There are some extremely good shots of the troops' various activities from swimming in a garrison pool to the Beating Retreat ceremony on the public 'padang' in Singapore. Included is a pictorial record of a sightseeing tour of Singapore by some of the sepoys. Amusing sidelights include a cookhouse scene.

Sunday Shows Of Telugu Pictures

Those who have missed seeing Kanchana Mala the glamour girl of Andhra in the last few weeks in Bombay can do so on Sunday 22nd instant, at Broadway and Saraswati where two Telugu pictures are being shown.

"Mala Pilla" is being shown at Broadway at 11-30 A. M. on Sunday. The theme deals with the Harijan problem and Kanchanamala along with Sundaramma Venkateshwar Rao and Govindarajulu is starring in the picture. 'Malli Pelli' which deals with widow marriage is being shown at Saraswati Talkies, Delisle Road at 10 A. M. on Sunday. Y. V. Rao the well-known South Indian Director is starred, in this picture with Kanchanamala.

Bengali Picture At Hindmata

Starring Chhaya Devi and Ahindra Choudhury, two of Bengal's greatest and most widely popular Stars and directed by Mr. Devaki Bose, the maker of "Chandidas" and "Vidyapati", East India Film "Sonar Sansar" will be screened at the Hindmata on Sunday (to-morrow) at 10 A. M. The cast is supported by almost all the leading artists including Menaka, Ajuri, Kamala (Jharia), Dhiraj, Tulsi Lahiri, Benoy Goswami and many others.

Chandramohan in Circo's coming production, "Geeta."

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

PROGRESS OF BADMINTON IN BOMBAY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Some years ago I had on occasion to preside over a Badminton Tournament at Matunga. It was called the Fives Tournament as each side consisted of five players. If my memory does not fail me the Matunga Athletic Association used to run the competition. I believe it is still going on. At any rate the popularity I had noticed then clearly indicated its continued existence. But what attracted me the most was the very high standard of the game the matches provided. Of course it was not played with shuttlecocks. They used woollen balls which I thought made the game more manly and strenuius. It was indeed a revelation to me having never seen this type of game before. I was then assured by my South Indian friends that Ball Badminton had a widespread dominion in the South and the standard of play was much higher there.

BANDRA'S LEAD

I became so enamoured of it that I tried to introduce it at the Hindu Gymkhana during the offseason of Tennis. Conservative as Bombay sportsmen are they would not look at it and the game died a natural death as far as the Hindu Gymkhna was concerned. Although Ball Badminton holds the field still at Matunga, it has not been able to make any conversion outside. The shuttlecock was said to be a woman's game and men would not take it up seriously, lest they be called effeminate. It stands to the credit of Bandra that they overcame the imputations and raised the game to a level where it should be. It is no longer a lobbing and tossing business as it used to be in the old days. It has its smashes and drives almost as terrific and devastating as one would see in a Tennis match. It goes on at a breath-taking speed and makes the game full of life and thrill.

INCREASING POPULARITY

As in the case of tennis, women now-a-days revel in hard-hitting as much as men. In consequence the game has made an allround progress. The slur that used to be on the game and the fair sex has passed away. It is as much a man's game as you would call Lawn Tennis. Or is there any game now in existence which can be called the close preserve of men? Women are taking their share in almost every field of sport and the day may not be far distant when they will fight men on equal terms in every sphere of activity. However that may be, Badminton has come into its own in Bombay. There are heaps of players—both men and women—who are taking keen interest in the game. By their splendid exhibitions they have made many people sit up and take notice.

RAPID MARCH

The Hindu Gymkhana, which would not look at Badminton a few years ago, have now built special covered courts at a considerable cost and are taking great pains to popularise it. They have started an Open Tournament, like its predecessor in Tennis called the Bombay Presidency Championships. It has promptly jumped into popularity like the Bandra Tournament. Now we have a third tournament called the Western India Championships. It has been inaugurated by the Badminton Council of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association. The Hindu Gymkhana had the first chance of running it on their courts. But a short-sighted policy, which pervades its management, lost the opportunity. Now it is being held at the Bombay Gymkhana. It has become exceedingly popular too.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

Last Sunday saw the close of the Western India Championships. The tournament attracted a large number of entries in each event. Besides the local stars, a contingent from Lahore enhanced the interest of the competition. The singles title was claimed by G. L. Lewis of Lahore who is the present All-India Champion. It is a pity his final opponent, G. D. Patwardhan, could not put up his best against him owing to an injured shoulder. Had he been in his true colours he might have turned the tables on his rival. None the less Lewis deserves all praise for the manner he accounted for two of our local stalwarts in R. M. Kanga and J. Pinto. Kanga had given an excellent show to wrest the first game from the Champion in the penultimate round. Thereafter he fell away to lose the match without any serious opposition.

RANGNEKAR DOMINATES

The Men's doubles were dominated by the Bombay Presidency Champions, G. D. Patwardhan and K. M. Rangnekar. As was expected, Zahur Ahmed and Harnarain, the All-India Champions, met them in the final round. It was a superb game, replete with thrilling episodes and interesting moments. With Patwardhan as a handicap, Rangnekar rose to the occasion and gave one of the best displays of his career and their team-work was well-nigh perfect. The Punjab pair fought with exemplary pluck and courage. I wish one of the linesmen had not ruffled the atmosphere a bit by his over-enthusiasm. He gave a flagrantly wrong decision against the local pair and when remonstrated by the spectators reversed the decision. This was at a critical stage of the contest and was bound to upset players. The umpire wisely decided to have the point replayed. Umpires and linesmen must remember that it is unfair to both parties to cheer one or the other when they are officiating.

PHYLLIS DE LIMA IN LIMELIGHT

In the mixed doubles also, Rangnekar was the outstanding figure. His clever court-craft and shrewd strategy easily outwitted his adversaries. He was ably assisted in his brilliant ventures by his fair partner Miss Phyllis de Lima. Neither a formidable pair like Harnarain and Mrs. J. N. Kerr in the semi-finals, nor the former All-India Champions, G. L. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis in the final could withstand their furious attacks with any degree of success. It is however creditable on the part of the Lahore visitors to reach the penultimate round in two pairs. The Lewis couple actually lowered the colours of the holders, J. Agnel and Miss J. Mistry, though the latter had gained a complete mastery of the situation in the initial game.

DOUBLE CROWN FOR MISS VACHHA

The Womens' Singles saw the steady Miss F. Vachha on top. She experienced no difficulty whatsoever in disposing of her rivals one after the other. Mrs. Nouger who met her in the semi finals, and Mrs. S. Manecksaw in the finals, were unable to measure her full strength. In the women's doubles also Miss Vachha had her final say. In company with Miss deLima, she make her triumphant journey, ultimately accounting for Mrs. Maneckshaw and Miss M. R. Vimadlal. The winning pair had the further satisfaction of avenging their previous defeat at the hands of the last year's champions Miss A. K. Dadyburjor and Mrs. P. P. Nariman, in the semi-finals.

A HAPPY AUGURY.

All praise to the successful competitors. Bombay fared very well indeed against the onslaught of the leading Badminton province of India, the Punjab. It will not be far wrong if I state that Bombay is now at the forefront of this game in the country. There is no doubt that the encouragement given to our players by the various Tournament Committees is in a large measure responsible for this rapid advance. It is hoped that those provinces which have not yet taken up the game seriously, would pay their earnest attention towards it. It is an excellent game and gives plenty of exercise to all, young or old—men and women, or boys and girls. Besides it is far less expensive than tennis.

INTERCHANGE OF VISITS.

The appearance of visitors on our courts from up-country was a happy angury. Let us hope that it will be a regular feature of the tournament as in the case of tennis and other games. It is equally desirable that our players should make it a point to visit our provinces. It is only in this manner that the standard of the game in this country can forge ahead. These interchanges of visits have also a salutary effect on our national life. Divided as we are by communal rivalries and jealousies the medium of sport may be found to be a healthy bond to unite us all. All those who are interested in the welfare of India should miss no opportunity of bringing our sportsmen together, irrespective of their caste, creed or province. Let sport bring the salvation to our common motherland.

Members of the Library Development Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay who have returned to Bombay after visiting the Regional Library Centres in the province. Photo shows (left to right) Mr. S. L. Kapadi, Mr. R. P. Karve (Secretary), Dr. P. M. Joshi and Principal A. A. Fyzee (Chairman).

FAR EAST SURRENDER

How can we expect the world to believe that we are fighting for freedom against enslavement if, to save ourselves embarrassment, we openly abandon China to her fate? How can we expect the conquered peoples of Europe to sacrifice themselves in an heroic revolutionary struggle for freedom if the leading protagonist of their cause makes a cynical compact with one of the world's worst aggressors?

There is nothing more vital than that we should keep our moral case untarnished. If by unswerving leadership we can weld the peoples of the world into a solid front against tyranny, sooner or later our battle is won. If we fail to do that, not all the battleships and aeroplanes will bring our cause to victory.—"The News Chronicle" (London).

TAGORE ON INNER MEANING OF "SHAKUNTALA"

(Continued From Page 5)

The best means of winning is by devotion, by 'tapasya.' What is easily gained is as easily lost. Therefore, the poet has made the two lovers undergo a long and austere 'tapasya' that they may gain each other truly, eternally. If Dushyanta had accepted Shakuntala when she was first brought to his court, she would have only added to the number of Hansapadikas, occupied a corner of the royal harem, and passed the rest of her life in neglect, gloom and uselessness.

It was a blessing in disguise for Shakuntala that Dushyanta abjured her with cruel sternness. When afterwards this cruelty reacted on himself, it prevented him from remaining indifferent to her. His unceasing and intense grief fused his heart and welded Shakuntala with it. Never before had the king met with such an experience. Never before had he had the occasion and means of loving truly. Kings are unlucky in this respect; their desires are so easily satisfied that they never get what is to be gained by devotion alone. Fate now plunged Dushyanta into deep grief and thus made him worthy of true love,—made him renounce the role of a rake.

Thus has Kalidas burnt away vice in the internal fire of the sinner's heart; he has not tried to conceal it from the outside. When the curtain drops on the last Act, we feel that all the evil has been destroyed as on a funeral pyre, and the peace born of a perfect and satisfactory fruition reigns in our hearts. He has made the physical union of Dushyanta and Shakuntala tread the path of sorrow, and thereby chastened and sublimated it into a moral union. Hence did Goethe rightly say that Shakuntala combines the blossoms of Spring with the fruits of Autumn; it combines Heaven and Earth. Truly in Shakuntala there is one Paradise lost and another regained.

Poet's Lesson

The poet has shown how the union of Dushyanta and Shakuntala in the First Act as mere lovers is futile, while their union in the last Act as the parents of Bharat is a true union. The First Act is full of brilliancy and movement. We there have a hermit's daughter in the exuberance of youth, her two companions running over with playfulness, the newly flowering forest creeper, the bee intoxicated with perfume, the fascinated king peeping from behind the trees. From this Eden of bliss Shakuntala, the mere sweetheart of Dushyanta, is exiled in disgrace. But far different was the aspect of the other hermitage where Shakuntala,—the mother of Bharat and the incarnation of goodness,—took refuge. There no hermit girls water the trees, nor bedew the creepers with their loving sister-like looks, nor feed the young fawn with handfuls of paddy. There a single boy fills the loving bosom of the entire forest world; he absorbs all the loveliness of the trees, creepers, flowers and foliage. The matrons of the hermitage, in their loving anxiety, are fully taken up with the unruly boy. When Shakuntala appears, we see her clad in a dusty robe, face pale with austerities, doing the penance of a lorn wife, pure-souled. Her long penances have purged her of the evil of her first union with Dushyanta; she is now invested with a new dignity, she is the image of motherhood, gentle and exquisite. Who can repudiate her now?

The poet has shown here, as in "Kumarsambhava," that the Beauty that goes hand in hand with Moral Law is eternal, that the calm, controlled and beneficent form of Love is its best expression, that Beauty is truly charming under restraint and decays quickly when it gets wild and unfettered. This ancient poet of India refuses to recognise Love as its own highest glory; he proclaims that Goodness is the final goal of Love. He teaches us that the love of man and woman is neither beautiful, nor lasting, so long as it remains self-centred, so long as it does not yield fruit, so long as it does not diffuse itself in society over son and daughter, guests and neighbours.

The two peculiar principles of India are the beneficent tie of home life on the one hand, and the liberty of the soul abstracted from the world on the other. In the world India is variously connected with many races and many creeds; she cannot reject any of them. But on the altar of devotion ('tapasya') India sits alone. Kalidas has shown, both in "Shakuntala" and "Kumarsambhava" that there is a harmony between these two principles, an easy transition from the one to the other. In his hermitage human boys play with lion cubs, and the hermit-spirit is reconciled with the spirit of the householder.

Love And Beauty Sanctified

On the foundation of the hermitage of recluses Kalidas has built the home of the householder. He has rescued the relation of the sexes from the sway of lust and enthroned it in the holy and pure seat of asceticism. In the sacred books of the Hindus the ordered relation of the sexes has been defined by strict injunctions and laws. Kalidas has demonstrated that relations by means of the elements of Beauty. The Beauty that he adores is lit up by grace, modesty and goodness; in its range it embraces the whole universe. It is fulfilled by renunciation, gratified by sorrow and rendered eternal by religion. In the midst of this Beauty, the impeetuous, unruly love of man and woman has restrained itself and attained to a profound peace, like a wild torrent merged in the ocean of Goodness. Therefore is such love higher and more wonderful than wild and unrestrained passion.—THE VISHVA-BHARATI QUARTERLY (AUG.-OCT. 1940).

GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING says Father Kruschen

Just look at Father Kruschen on the Hockey Field! Still plays a dazzling game at 45 and makes rings around some of the youngsters. Most men at his age have retired long ago and are now lazy and bad-tempered, with no interest in life. So silly—everyone *(you included)* could be active and full of life—doing the things you did at 20—if only you would follow a simple rule of health practised all over the world. TAKE KRUSCHEN SALTS EVERY DAY.

Get the two-fold action of Kruschen busy in your system. Action No. 1 clears your bowels of food waste, regularly every day. Action No. 2 flushes your kidneys clean, and livens up that lazy liver.

Start to-day on the Kruschen way to health and vigour. Within a week or two you'll be literally jumping with energy

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

"It is nice of you to come, Professor. But why didn't you bring your wife?"
"Gracious! I knew I'd forgotten something!"

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY
Kishanlal & The All India Children's Association

OUR ANNUAL DAY

Boys and girls of all the Balkan-ji-Bari Branches of Bombay will celebrate the birthday anniversaries of their own Association, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant on Sunday, September 29 at Vile Parle.

All members and workers will meet at the Vile Parle Station at 4-15 p. m., and go in a procession to the Gokalibai High School, where after the hoisting of the Indian National Flag by a child, a programme of stories, songs, dances and dramatic pieces befitting the occasion will be gone through.

The Ganpati Puja.
(Photo By M. Desai).

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Out of the unknown—out of the vast blankness of age, comes into existence, ever to be fondly cherished in our memory, ever to remind us of the glory and prosperity and greatness of our old, ancient India, this good golden day. How many of us have anxiously been awaiting this day, anticipating the glad glorious moments they would be able to enjoy? How many of us have been arranging and making preparations for the festivity of this day—this day, on which they would live through so many joyous hours and feel the hot, happy blood coursing through the veins of their lively bodies, making their ruddy cheeks glow and their hearts throb?

Ganesh Utsava

By Sis. Vimal Shantaram

TO-DAY is the fourth day of the waxing moon in the month of Avani and is very sacred to the most popular of all deities in our pantheon, Ganesh—he who is the 'Little pot-bellied, elephant headed' God, famous as the 'giver of success in difficult and hazardous undertakings.' He is our god and we worship him first—he gives us his blessings, and wishes us luck in our adventures and undertakings.

We respect him and adore him because he is the foremost of all gods and ever keeps us thriving and prosperous. We meditate upon him before thinking of any other 'Deva' because he has been given superiority in rank by his sire God Shiva, and because it has been ordained that no other deity should find mention in any religious ceremonies before Ganapati has duly been worshipped .....

The Legend

And, as the current legend goes, one day Uma, his mother, was badly in need of a calm, quiet place wherein to worship God. Each and every place she could think of was sure to be invaded by some one—of the fair sex or the other; and Uma was afraid of every sort of intrusion. She wanted some secluded corner wherein she might remain unnoticed and undisturbed and thus have all the time and all the place to herself, to peacefully meditate upon Him. This she could not have; and therefore, she chose a lonely room for her purpose and set her son Ganesh as sentry at the door; and she bid him wait and watch.

"Sun-Shine".
(Photo By Vasant Phatak).

The obedient son did as he was commanded to do, and stationed himself outside the room on a slab of stone—there to wait and to see that no one entered the 'magic circle.'

A Quiet Nap

Hours flitted past and Ganesh gave himself up to reveries and to pleasant thoughts—and one might have thought he was having a quiet nap. Suddenly however, in spite of his drowsiness, he heard a sound and cried out, "Who is there?"

And he looked up only to behold in front of himself his sire Rudra.

"What wantest thou, O my sire?" said he unto Shiva.

"What be thy concern as to that?" quoth his sire.

Ganapati's Death

"Out with it, my father! What dost thou want here?"

"But what for should I tell thee of my purpose?"

"If thou dost tell me not, then of course, thou shouldst leave this place and repair to another."

"But why dost thou bar this door and let me not enter here?"

"I must stop thee here; and, no one can get in."

"Will'st thou not move from there?"

"No, my sire! I will not!"

Mahadeva getting furious, contemptuously said, "Take that, then!" and with one blow of his sword severed his head from the body and levelled him to the ground.

Uma's Wailing

And, when Uma came to the place and saw her beloved son lying in a pool of blood, her grief knew no bounds. She wailed loud and shed bitter tears over the body of her Ganapati. "Who, alas! who killed my son?" She cried out.

Mahadeva, while passing by, heard the remark and hastened to the spot.

Beholding her husband, Uma said, "Dost thou know, my Lord, who killed Ganesh, our son?"

"Indeed!" said Mahadev, "I sent him to his grave for he would not let me pass into the room yonder."

And then did Uma rain streams of tears from her eyes. "Alack, my Lord!" she said, "I had appointed him to see that no one disturbed me in my worship of God. Thou hast indeed been too hasty. How, now, will I get him back?"

Return Of Life

"Wait", said Mahadeva, "and see. I will now give him life." And, taking an elephant's head, he placed it upon Ganapati's neck;

(Continued on Page 31)

STUDIES IN CHILDREN

"The First Lesson".
(Photo By P. Munsiff).

"A Would-be Jawaharlal"
(Photo By Joowekar).

"And One More".
(Photo By B. F. Ferreira).

A Page For Women

Young Mother Should Try To Rehabilitate Drinking Husband Before Seeking Divorce

(By Regine)

Dear Regine:

I am a young married woman and have a son three years old. My husband gambles and drinks and treats me so very badly that I have thought of taking my life. But three months ago, a young man who lives in the same house we do (we have furnished rooms) came into my life and I am very much in love with him. He talks to me for hours at a time, we take long walks in the evenings and I think he would marry me if I were free. He hasn't exactly mentioned marriage but everything he says is so kind and tender that I know he loves me. He was married once himself but is now separated from his wife and is waiting for her to get the divorce.

Shall I ask my husband for my freedom? I don't see much hope for happiness while he drinks and gambles, do you?—DISTURBED.

Child Must Be Considered

The one person you have barely mentioned but who plays a large part in this drama is your little boy. Just how much have you considered him in this entire matter?

For one thing, I think you are in a kind of crystal maze and have no way of seeing the situation clearly. Why don't you sit down and take stock of the situation instead of resenting it.

You say your husband drinks and gambles. Is he a habitual drunkard and gambler or has he become so through loss of faith in the world...in getting a job...or even in you? If this is so...certainly nothing you are doing at present will get him out of his rut.

Your child deserves growing up with the love and tenderness of his own father. What makes you think this other man will be a better father to him than your husband is?

You admit your sub rosa admirer was married and is not yet divorced. How do you know that he doesn't have faults fully as bad as those of your husband? He must have something the matter with him or else his wife wouldn't be divorcing him, 'if' she is. That's another question. Just as you are hanging in mid-air with your husband so probably is this other couple.

The two of you seem to be consoling each other...and while consolation is an agreeable experience, it is hardly sufficient to base the hopes you are dreaming on.

Your husband probably drinks because of lack of financial stability. He is trying to forget. And he gambles to try and retrieve something he has lost. Both methods are wrong. And now that you have started to philander, the hope of his salvation grows thinner and thinner.

Seek Different Environment

I think you owe it to your husband, your child and to yourself to move out of the house where the young man lives..and try to find rooms with a family out in the suburbs. Look for some place where your little boy can have a little garden in which to play.

Show your husband that you are anxious to rehabilitate the family and perhaps he will be ashamed of himself and co-operate. Drunkenness on the part of such a man as your husband may possibly be an urge towards self-destruction. The alcoholic is usually terribly afraid of something. It may be others' attitude towards him...it may be within himself. Unfortunately he doesn't always know just what drives him to drink...all he does is run from the frying pan of his terrors into the fires of drunkenness.

Try to understand just what is at the bottom of your husband's behaviour and try to help him before you give up. And forget about the other youth. He has neither power, freedom nor sincerity. Face the fact.

Don't glamorize them.

(COYPRIGHT).

PAIR OF MEXICAN PICTURES

THIS SET brings you the romantic traditions of old Mexico. Those who cannot paint will find reproducing pictures with embroidery floss most enjoyable. Each design measures 6 by 8 inches.

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A lifetime of happiness

may depend on tomorrow's complexion

LOVE—romance—all the happiness life holds in store for you depends on making yourself attractive — alluring. Life's biggest moments may pass you by if you overlook the importance of a beautiful complexion.

Thousands of women have achieved the miracle of a radiant complexion through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream works deeply into the pores where every bit of clogging dirt and grime is dissolved and floated to the surface. Blackheads disappear; wrinkles are smoothed away; and sagging skin tissues revitalized.

Start using Perfect Cold Cream today. Your face will soon radiate loveliness and you will know the happiness that comes to every woman blessed with a beautiful complexion.

Other Famous

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Beauty Creations

Perfect Vanishing Cream— *Ideal for skin protection. The perfect foundation cream for your make-up.*

Perfect Face Powder— *Blends perfectly with your natural colouring and clings for hours.*

Perfect Skin Lotion— *A refreshing astringent— removes excessive oiliness.*

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

D89-1

He: "You only married me because you thought I had a little money."

She: "On the contrary, my dear, I thought you had a lot."

Stamp Collectors' Corner

In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of General Francisco de Paula Santander, a military figure in Columbia's fight for freedom from Spain, and president of the Republic, a set of ten stamps has been released.

Roumania's New Stamps

New additions to Roumania's postage paper are 9 lei dark blue and 15L dark brown stamps bearing the portrait of King Carol, and a 24L rose picturing that monarch in the uniform of a field marshal.

U.S.S.R. Commemorates Acquisitions

The partition of Poland last fall between Germany and Russia gave the latter country, among other things, Western Ukrainia and White Russia. The annexation of these territories is being commemorated by the U.S.S.R. with a set of five stamps, in the following values: 10 kopecs, 30k, 50k, 60k and 1 ruble.

The design pictures the Soviet troops being welcomed by the inhabitants of these territories.

Overprint For Ecuador

In order to raise funds for the building of a new post office in Guayaquil, Ecuador has released an overprinted issue consisting of the 50 centavos stamp of 1936 commemorating the United States Constitution. The overprint consists of the inscription "Casa de Correosy Telegrafos de Guayaquil" (Building of Posts and Telegraphs of Guayaquil) in three lines, while the original numeral of denomination has been covered with "20" in red. The new revised stamp is to be employed as a 20 centavos value whose use is obligatory on certain classes of mail.

Jubilee Set Honours Rhodesia

The long heralded commemorative set to mark the fiftieth anniversary of Southern Rhodesia has been released, and proves completely worthy of its advance publicity. There are eight bi-coloured stamps in the set, printed in large format from steel-engraved plates. Each stamp bears the dates "1890-1940", the former marking the year when the British South Africa Company took possession of the territory in Central Africa, on both sides of the Zambesi River, that was to become Rhodesia.

Semi-Postal For Children

Yugoslavia has released a semi-postal set for child welfare inscribed "Za Nasu Decu" (For the Children). Values and colours are: 1 dinar plus 1d green, 2d plus 2d red-violet, children playing at the seashore; 5.50d plus 0.50d yellow and light brown, 1.50d plus 1.50d ochre and red-violet, children playing in snow.

Columbian Hero Honored

(BY MURIEL NISSEN)

Japan's National Parks

As part of the extensive postal propaganda to publicize her national parks, Japan has released a new set of four stamps presenting scenes in one of Nippons National Parks. This set is the fourth of the series, which was inaugurated in December, 1938. Upon completion, the series will total eleven similar releases. The present set is devoted to Daisetsu-san National Park in Hokkaido, the northern most district of Japan proper. The 2 sen brown pictures Mount Hokuchin, the 4s green carries a view of Mount Asahidake, the highest peak in the mountain group known as the Great Snow Mountains. The 10s crimson pictures Amagiiwa Rock, and the 20s blue has a view of the Tokachi mountain range seen from Lake Shikaribetsu.

Issues From Slovakia

A newcomer from Slovakia is a 10 koruna stamp in blue picturing the resident of President Tiso Bratislava. This is the building that was once the home of Archduke Friedrich.

It has also been announced that new values will be added to Slovakia's postage paper to meet

increased postage rates. The new denominations will be: 5 haleru, 10h, 20h, 25h, and 30h.

Airmails From Venezuela

Venezuela has released an air-post set of six values with a uniform design featuring the monument of Carabobo and a small portrait of Simon Bolivar, the great Liberator of South America. Values and colours of the new stamps are: 15 centavos ultramarine, 20c olive, 25c red-brown, 40c dark brown, 1 Boliver claret and 2B red.

Stamp Teasers

1. The edifice known as "Leander's Tower" is depicted on what stamp?
2. Siva Mahedeva is a strange creature appearing on the postage paper of what country?
3. Where is the harbour of Avarua and what postage stamp shows a view of it?
4. What stamp pictures three students in an attitude more than vaguely reminiscent of the Three Musketeers?
5. What stamp pictures a public bathing pavilion?
6. Surf riding with a canoe is depicted on what postage stamp?
7. What is a "Katar," and what stamp pictures one?
8. Southport Gate provides the scene on what adhesive?
9. Do you know the triangular stamp that pictures a tobacco plant?
10. What postage paper honours St. Publius?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Panama, in 1921, issued a stamp set, one value of which showed a view of a municipal building in 1821 and the other a view of the same structure as it appeared in 1921.
2. The figure of "Hope" appears on several stamp issues of the Cape of Good Hope.
3. Adame Peak is in Ceylon, and is shown on a stamp of that country issued in 1935.

4. Kanakas are South Sea Islanders and a group of these people may be seen on a stamp of French Oceanica issued in 1913.
5. Peru, in 1938, released a stamp picturing a government restaurant.

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After smoking do this....

Soothe your throat, refresh your mouth, sweeten your breath, and make the next smoke taste better by sucking a tasty Vicks Cough Drop.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

Why flies and mosquitoes die instantly when you spray FLIT

Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

French Press Censorship

It Was One Of The Chief Causes Of Country's Collapse

The suggestions put forward in certain high British quarters for the tightening of the censorship with regard not only to news but even comment should be studied very closely before any steps in that direction are taken, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian." As the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" who has had to suffer daily agonies from the censors of MM. Daladier and Reynaud, I know from experience how destructive a rigorous and unintelligent censorship can be. Not only does it do its best to destroy journalism as an honest profession but it has the most deplorable effect on the public by (1) keeping it in ignorance and (2) creating a state of mind which is a mixture of credulity, complacency, and imbecile optimism.

The censorship did not merely suppress unpleasant truths but it encouraged pleasant falsehoods. A French journalist who is paid by the line had only to write columns of cheerful and boot-licking drivel to get every word of it passed. The censorship would not have passed the slightest reference to the shortage of sugar in the grocery shops of Paris. Knowing what the censors were, I once sent them for fun a character sketch of M. Georges Bonnet, in which I said that he was noted for his honest, straightforward manner and for his handsome and genial personality, and that no French statesman was more deeply admired and loved by the British people than he. Lord Halifax, I added, had the highest esteem and affection for M. Bonnet. This leg-pull was passed by the French censors without a single cut.

INCOMPETENCE

The censorship made many grotesque "howlers", some of which were quoted during the Chamber debate in January. Further, the censors themselves belonged to different political parties, which created a great deal of discrimination among papers. Thus some rather scurrilous attack on certain politicians would be passed but the reply to the attack suppressed. There were also innumerable cases of lack of co-ordination and of plain incompetence; the same piece of news would be allowed to appear in some papers but not in others. All articles, however false, suggesting that Italy and Spain were "basically" anti-German were allowed to pass; anything suggesting that Italy's or Spain's attitude to the Allies was unfriendly was blue-pencilled.

It is true that during the first week or two of M. Reynaud in office the censorship somewhat relaxed, but on the whole the public was kept almost to the bitter end in a state of pleasant illusion. All the illusions about Italy's anti-German spirit, the impregnability of the Maginot Line, and the magnificent work that was being done on the northern "extension" were kept up in the most methodical way. I do not remember seeing a single article in the French press during nine months of war querying the strength of the northern "extension"; I remember dozens describing it as being equal to the Siegfried Line.

THE TROOPS' SCEPTICISM

The troops, at least those in the front lines, treated the greater part of the press with great scepticism and disdain; one of the few papers that the soldiers enjoyed reading was "Oeuvre", with the daily bit of exciting speculation provided by Mme. Tabouis. There was one non-French paper published in Paris which even during the final phases of the war in France still printed the most optimistic stories on military operations. I pointed out to one of the men responsible that his articles were bitterly resented by the soldiers, particularly by the B. E. F. men. He sounded apologetic, and said that his paper had to go to press at a certain hour and that he therefore had to write his military comment in such a way that "it would be sure to be passed by the censorship without delay." As the correspondent of a paper which tries to give careful assessments of political and military situations I had to suffer particularly badly from the French censors. They like British correspondents in France to rave about everything. If we said, for instance, that the original Maginot Line was admirable but queried the soundness of the extension the first part of the story was left intact and the second completely suppressed. Even after the breakthrough on the Meuse I had a passage on the subject cut out because I had mentioned M. Daladier. "Though he is no longer War Minister", I was told, "he is still a member of the Government, and you must not incriminate Cabinet Ministers."

I shall no dwell on minor absurdities such as calling Tours "somewhere in France" when for two days the German wireless had already been ridiculing Tours as the "provisional, the very provisional, capital of France." The worst thing was not the details of the system but the system itself, which consistently suppressed disquieting facts, forbade the press to dwell on real and even potential weaknesses, military, economic, or any other, and which, on the contrary, allowed papers to exist chiefly as a means of persuading the public that all was well and that there was nothing to worry about. The result of it was eight months of perfect complacency followed by a fearful shock, which was all the more demoralising as the public—and even the troops—had been completely unprepared for it. The censorship was one of the chief causes of France's collapse; let us not forget it.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" COMMENT.

"The Manchester Guardian" commenting on the report of its Paris correspondent, writes editorially as follows:—

It is a grim picture of the French censorship and its results which our former Paris Correspondent contributes to our columns to-day. Mistaken in principle and incompetent in practice (for it could not even ensure that news or opinion which had been forbidden to one newspaper would not be passed for publication in another), for eight months of drift and dalliance the Paris censorship set itself to build up a house of illusion into which the French public was willy-nilly thrust for its supposed peace of mind and protection. From that house nothing save fair and soothing words on the war and its outlook was permitted to emerge; and when the house fell in sudden ruin under the shattering blows of May and June it was seen that no Fifth Column acting under enemy orders could have done more than the censorship had done to undermine public confidence and moral. Surprise is the grand element of strategy by which every belligerent hopes to put his adversary at a disadvantage; the French censorship had toiled to make the French public a prey for the most disastrous surprise imaginable.

There is a clear warning in this tragic business for those who are or have been toying with the idea of extended and compulsory control of news and opinion in the newspapers of the country. It would not be necessary to go anything like so far on the fatal path of illusion as was done by the unhappy enthusiasts of the French system. Our voluntary censorship as it exists at present has been accepted by the press and the press has done its best—an admittedly good best—to adjust its responsibilities to the fighting services with its no less important responsibilities to the public. But once let it be insinuated into the public mind that the press is no more than a mouthpiece for official news and even for official opinion and we shall have begun to tread the same path which so notably contributed to the ruin of France. Moreover, our handicapped press would be scrutinised with more doubt than confidence in those countries abroad where the great ideals for which we are fighting are still held in esteem.

H. H. Shri Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, the new Maharaja of Mysore, seated on the historic throne of the State in coronation robes during the "Pattabhishekam" (enthronement) ceremony.

"I HEAR you've been to a school for stutterers. Did it cure you?"

"Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."

"Why, that's wonderful!"

"Yes, but it's d-d-darned hard to work into an ordinary c-c conversation."

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31

A War Zone Cryptogram

THE editor waved a photograph before his friend from the foreign office. "Look! A picture of our premier's son at the front lines. We'll run it on the first page. It will help build up morale."

"What is that queer thing in the background?" asked the unimpressed official.

"That is a lean-to for the soldiers made entirely of billboards and fragments of street signs. The chap who built it was evidently literarily inclined, for he collected a fine set of letters of all shapes and sizes. Soldiers do things like that."

"Well," said the sober-faced man from the foreign office, "you will not publish this photograph. It is evident that those letters have been deliberately chosen to convey a message of some kind, and I intend to find out what that message is."

At right are the letters as the foreign office man arranged them, after studying the photograph through a microscope. Can you decode the message?

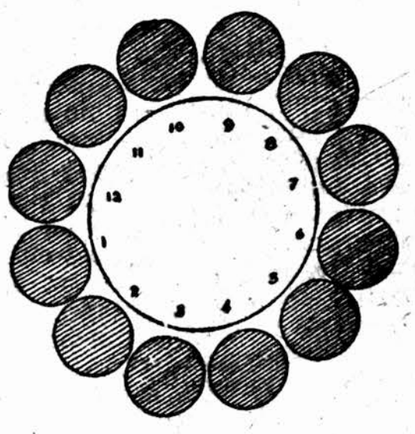
JQVMJZ DWCWIGKJTFJF WCV GTNNVM TM JGV WLWMNAMVN SKWCCZ. JGVZ HWIU WYYKMTJTAM. ETEJVVM AE JGV PTHHWRVCF WCV ECTVMNHZ JA AKC IWKFV.

What Does It Say?

➡	E	U	S	U	N
L	P	B	A	M	U
U	R	I	P	P	E
H	E	U	S	R	A
T	A	S	O	N	C
F	O	S	N	I	O

AT first glance this looks like a box of jumbled letters, but the letters actually form a complete sentence, if you read them properly. Begin in the square to the right of the arrow and form the sentence with a continuous line, vertically and horizontally, without permitting the line to cross itself.

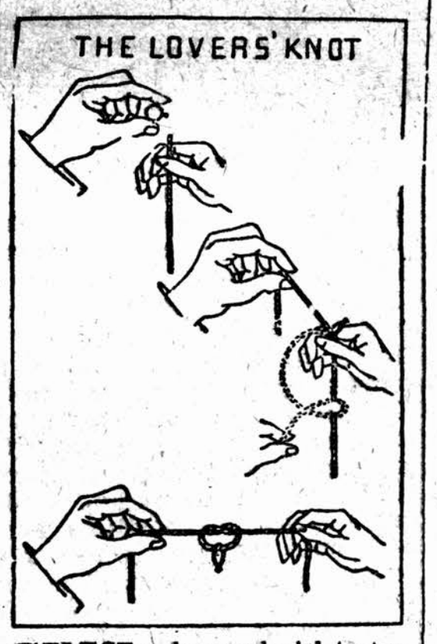
Penny Problem



PLACE twelve pennies in a circle as shown in the diagram. Pick up one penny at a time and jump it over the next two pennies and place it on the third. Do this again and sontinue doing it with the single pennies until in six such moves there remain six piles of two coins each in the positions 1 to 6. It is permissible to jump in either direction and you may jump over two single coins or one pair of coins at a time.

Party Telepathy

THIS game will enliven any party. Choose a person as a "control" and send him from the room. In his absence, write down five questions, all of them phrased to be answered with yes or no. The questions are to be suggested by any of the persons present. Number the queries and ask the "control" to return to the room. Explain that you are going to "transmit" the questions without reading them, by simply holding them before your eyes as you call off the numbers. Record the yes or no answer to each, then read off the questions with his replies. As can be guessed, much fun results.



SELECT a boy and girl to try this amusing stunt. The girl holds a piece of string and the boy a ring. The object is to have them tie a knot around the ring, with each using only one hand.

The process of tying a knot can be speeded up by following the course indicated by the dotted lines. The boy pulls up enough string to loop it around the portion hanging down from the girl's hand and draws it as tight as possible. The girl then slips her hand down to the opposite end and the knot is easily completed

Curing The Thread Remover

BOYS, if you have a girl friend who is a chronic tie straightener or thread remover, here's one that will fix her. Place a spool of white cotton thread in your inside breast pocket. Then unroll a short length, thread a needle on it, and run the needle and thread through the suit to a conspicuous position on the outside. Remove the needle and let an inch or so of white thread show. Along comes the G. F., and prepare for a good laugh when she pulls out a few yards of thread before getting on to the joke.

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KRYPTON

a brighter light at no extra cost

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AT OUR EXPENSE!

Pilicon is the modern, safe and quick way of treating piles. No injection, no operation! Just an ointment that stops pain and itching within a few hours. A week's treatment normally suffices to banish Piles. Pilicon Ointment is sold by leading chemists and stores at Rs. 2/4 per tube.

FREE

Gamble a 2-anna stamp to be relieved of the agony of Piles. On receipt of the postage stamp we shall send you a free sample of Pilicon Ointment.

Sole Distributors:
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GRATEFUL USER WRITES:
"The Ointment is a miracle for Piles and I recommend it to other sufferers."

PILICON
PILE OINTMENT

HOCKEY—AN IDEAL GAME FOR WOMEN

Its Steadily Growing Popularity All Over India

By Mr. ANGELO MOSES, M.A.

A few years ago, women's hockey was looked upon more as a novelty in the various centres where it had been introduced by a few enthusiasts, and hockey was condemned as particularly unsuited for women. But to-day hockey is one of the most popular games among women, and hockey is recognised as the ideal game to develop to the utmost a women's natural agility, dexterity and graceful poise.

In India, women's hockey first originated in Bengal where it was started under rather remarkable circumstances. Whereby hangs a tale! Towards the fag-end of the hockey season in Calcutta in the year 1928, a fair supporter of one of the competing teams was annoyed when it was defeated in a match, and teased the losers, remarking that an eleven composed entirely of women players would be able to give them a few tips on how to play hockey!

The challenge was readily accepted by one of the losers; and the next thing one heard was that in a few days a big crowd turned up to witness the first women's hockey team play against the losers, with what result I have not been able to ascertain from the records. But, I take it for granted that the women players acquitted themselves creditably. Because what originally started as a joke has now taken firm root in that province, and I will not be wrong when I say that in no other province in India is hockey so popular among women as in Bengal.

Calcutta's Lead

Calcutta had the unique distinction of being the first city in India to hold a women's hockey tournament. The Bengal Women's Hockey Association has been able to conduct annual tournaments and also organise knock-out tournaments and a Women's Hockey League. In the All-India Women's Hockey Tournament held in New Delhi in March 1939, the Bengal team annexed the President's Cup, beating Madras in the final, by 3 goals to nil.

In the year 1929, women's hockey was introduced in Kharagpur. Kharagpur secured the distinction of winning the first All-India Women's Tournament at Delhi in March 1938. One of the best players in Kharagpur is Mrs. Boland (formerly Miss Jenny Sandison), the well-known tennis player.

Incidentally, it was another noted tennis player, Miss E. Bonjour, who started a Women's Hockey Club at Ajmere. The club's activities, however, are confined to friendly matches with teams in Rajputana itself.

Delhi took to this new form of sport for women in 1932. To-day Delhi boasts of half-a-dozen women's hockey clubs, and a League has also been initiated.

Bombay's Welcome

Women's hockey came to Bombay in the year 1934, but development has been phenomenal from every point of view, with the result that to-day it occupies a special niche in local sporting circles. At present there are seven women's hockey clubs, the strongest among them being Bombay City, Bombay Greys, Y.M.C.A. Procter Branch, and the Vincent Club of Dadar. Bombay City won the Killedar Cup for 3 years in succession—in 1937, 1938 and 1939. They won the Hayes Cup in 1939. They have won practically all the tournaments and monopolised all the trophies in Western India during the last 3 or 4 years. It may be said that it is primarily due to their efforts that the game has become so popular among the fair sex in Bombay. The Vincent Club is another formidable combination. The Club annexed the Killedar Cup this year after being runners-up in the tournament for the last 4 years. They were also runners-up in the Hayes Cup. In Miss P. Woods they have one of the finest full-backs in the City. Miss J. Moore of Bombay Greys has also earned a reputation as a capable full-back.

With a view to organise women's matches in Poona and Kirkee, the Poona District Women's Hockey Association was formed in May 1939.

Women's hockey made its debut in Vizagapatam in January 1938, when I formed the St. John's Club ladies' hockey team. Several girls have developed into really good players, notably Miss P. Webb, Miss T. Lazar and Miss J. Leyland

Madras And Bangalore Follow

In Madras the standard of women's hockey is very high. A League tournament was conducted this year by the South Indian Athletic Association for the Shepnick Trophy presented by the Sea-Gulls XI. Six teams competed: the Sea-Gulls XI, the Wanderers XI, the Perambur Blues, the Blue Triangle (Y.M.C.A.), Doveton-Corrie Girls XI, and Shamrocks Ladies Club. The Sea-Gulls won the Championship without losing a match. In the knock-out tournament conducted by the Madras United Club, the Madras Wanderers Ladies' Club beat the Sea-Gulls United Club by 1 goal to nil, in the final. Among the outstanding players in Madras are Miss Noreen Hughes, Miss S. Rodrigues and Miss J. Naylor.

Women's hockey came to Bangalore just a few seasons ago, but it has made rapid strides in that station. There are a number of good clubs, and recently a tournament in aid of the War Fund was conducted, in which leading teams from Madras and Bangalore participated.

The introduction of hockey in the Kolar Gold Fields in South India is very recent, but the enthusiasm shown by the fairer sex in this particular branch of the game and the readiness with which they have adapted themselves to it have assured the game of lasting success.

Baroda's Enthusiasm

The Indian States have been rather slow in taking to this new sport for women. Baroda, however, earns the distinction of being the first State to do so. In April this year, I introduced women's hockey in the State and organised the first ladies' hockey team of Baroda. There are a few European ladies who have played the game in England, and these have been an inspiration to the rest of the team. Matches with teams of small boys are a regular feature. Occasionally I arrange "Mixed" matches with a view to afford the ladies an opportunity to learn the finer points of the game by playing with first-rate men players. I am glad to record that my pioneer effort in Baroda had met with unbounded success. I appeal to the other Indian States to follow the lead of Baroda. Mention must be made of 2 Baroda players who could fill places in any All-India side. Mrs. Romans is easily the finest woman centre-half we have in India at the moment, and ought to, without the least hesitation from any Selection Committee, find a place in an All-India Women's Hockey XI. Miss Allan is a doughty back, excelling in hard clearances.

In conclusion, I appeal to the press in India to co-operate with us in our efforts to raise women's hockey to the same level of excellence that men's hockey has attained, by giving publicity to women's matches and tournaments, and by doing their bit to promote the development of women's hockey in this country.

Khansaheb Ibrahim Tan Talwar, a well-known musician who was honoured at a recent musical social of The Arts Circle.

CHINA'S NATIONALISM DEFINED

(Continued From Page 6)

ral Credits Bureau, which has at its disposal a capital fund of 30,000,000 dols. for this purpose. The Farmers Bank, one of the big four government banks in China, is also bending its efforts in the same direction.

Besides Co-operative and Rural Credit, the Chinese Government has for the last ten years maintained an agricultural research institute, which is now chiefly engaged in experimentation with seed selection. The new rice and wheat seeds which that institute is spreading among the farmers increase their crops by seven to thirteen per cent.

Our goal is a country of independent farmers in a position to utilize modern science, and organized for mutual aid and for availing themselves of the credit facilities placed at their disposal by the agents of the Government.

Industrial Programme

In the industrial field, the Chinese Government is inspired by the same idea of economic democracy. As he surveyed economic conditions in China and economic movements throughout the world, Dr. Sun was convinced that China, about to enter into the era of industrialization, must prevent the gross inequalities and economic chaos which mark capitalism in the more advanced countries. He realized that "laissez-faire" was likely to work harm in China. At the same time, he pointed out that in China there was no room for the doctrine of the class struggle, for the simple reason that neither capitalist nor proletarian existed in China as classes. He had in fact no use for those doctrinaries parriots who repeated the nauseating abstract phrases of Karl Marx. When Soviet Russia sought rapprochement with China, he demanded and secured from Joffe, the representative of Lenin in China, a public statement to the effect that communism was not suitable for China and that Soviet leaders themselves recognized it. Avoiding both "laissez-faire" and Marxism, Dr. Sun way back in 1905 set forth his own economic programme, the central idea of which was that the natural resources of China should be developed for the common good of the whole Chinese people. Under his programme, the key position in the economic sphere such as large banking transport, basic industries, should be retailed in the hands of the Government. Fortunately for China, the National Government, in carrying out the programme of Dr. Sun, has not had to overcome the opposition of large vested interests. Railways were from the beginning built by the State and remain to-day common State property. The largest banks of the country are the four government banks. The essential minerals have been reserved for State exploitation. Besides these key functions in the economic sphere which have a controlling influence over the entire nation, all other enterprises are thrown open to private initiative.

These in brief are the economic policies of China to-day.

To Work Out Own Destinies

To sum up: the kind of nation which we Chinese are trying to build up has as its goal national independence and freedom and international co-operation. In domestic matters, our goal is political and economic democracy. One would think that no progressive mind, no generous heart would care to place any obstacle in China's path when she was concentrating her energies on such a programme as I have just outlined. But the militarist caste of Japan, partly harking back to its own medieval traditions and partly aping totalitarian doctrines bred in post-war Europe, saw fit to let loose the dogs of war, hoping to erect on the living body of China an empire for the Mikado. For our part, the struggle we are engaged in was unsought by us. We wished and still wish to live in peace and in good neighbourly relations with the Japanese people. However, since the war has been forced upon us, we are determined to fight to the end, not with the idea of crushing Japan, but with the hope that we should be free to work out our own destinies in accordance with the principles which our late leader, Dr. Sun, taught us.

In The Service Of Indian Workers

fair motives of those donors who made their gifts out of munificence, for philanthropic work and social service. If their idea was to buy off social workers like me, I challenged them to come out and say that. Of course, nobody did it and my work went on, as if nothing had happened. Nobody had obliged me privately as N. M Joshi by giving donations to the League or the Society and there was no reason for me to feel personally obliged by their humanitarian altruism".

"Was there any other occasion when you became a subject of similar comment?" I asked.

"There must have been several, but for the moment I can recall one. The Iron and Steel Protection Bill was on the Assembly anvil. All Nationalists and Swarajists were in favour of granting protection to the industry. So was I and the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and Dewan Chamanlal, but we wanted the insertion of a clause calculated to protect the interests of the workers in the industry. When we moved it, it was being whispered how I was obstructing the grant of protection to Tatas, they being such great donors of the League and the Society. Besides, the Tatas were considered Swadeshi minded, patriotic people, typifying the spirit of Indian Enterprise. But I never cared for such obviously interested and superficial kind of criticism".

"That was quite right," I certified and remarked, "Men's motives are not always what they are made to appear."

Not Concerned With Motives.

"We, Liberals—I do not mean people of the Indian Liberal Party, but those who have imbibed the liberal doctrine in a philo-

(Continued From Page 7)

sophical sense—do not believe in going behind the spoken word to doubt motives. We take the profession and the overt act into consideration to base our comments on. We are not concerned with anybody's secret or surreptitious motives".

"Have I given you the impression that I was hinting at some secret motives of your colleagues in securing your removal from Bombay to another field of activity or entire inactivity?"

"I am afraid, I thought so. But let me make it clear to you that all my colleagues have been very kind to me and the difference between us is quite honest. While I believed in carrying on the trade union movement in co-operation with all, who came to help in that work, my colleagues believed that the Society's association with that movement, as it is at present, would be prejudicial to the work of the Society. Already there was much difficulty experienced as regards donations, etc. and I must concede that there is substantial truth in what they say."

Views On Current Politics.

We then fell to talking of current politics. The whole year's happening since the war began and the Congress Governments resigned to the Azad-Viceroy correspondence were reviewed. During the course of the conversation, Mr. Joshi said, "There has not so far been an instance in human history of any conquered nation having regained its freedom except by a successful armed revolt. All political parties in India have decided that we have discarded for all time that method of regaining our freedom: The constitutional, agitational or 'appeal to the best in the Rulers' methods that we are following entail certain unavoidable conditions. We cannot avoid having political power by instalments. That one thing we have to remember very clearly. Not having remembered this well, the Congress Party has lost, more than once, opportunities of political advance. Another thing that we have to remember is that we shall not be able to make any progress unless Hindus and Muslims stand united. Mr. Gokhale used to say very often that the problem of Indian freedom is like a triangle. In Geometry, any two sides of a triangle are greater than those of the third. Hindus, Muslims and British are the three sides of the Indian Swaraj triangle. So unless Hindus and Muslims come together, they will never be able to outwit the British. And for this no price is too great. Offer the Muslims whatever they want to take"

Be Generous To Muslims.

"But now they are demanding Pakistan. Should Hindus concede even that?".

"Yes, even Pakistan. Whatever they demand," emphatically asserted Mr. Joshi. "Are you not out to win freedom by a method that the world history has not known? Then, do not stop short of anything. Tilak knew this very well. When the Lucknow Pact was under consideration, Tilak is said to have offered 95 per cent of the seats in the legislatures to the Muslims. They themselves became reasonable and took a little more than was due to them on the population basis. The Lucknow Congress-League pact was signed and that was taken as the basis for the distribution of legislative seats in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme. Does Jinnah really want Pakistan and do the British want to grant it? Not at all. Treat him generously and he will be reasonable".

Prestige—the Difficulty.

"Don't Congress leaders know all this?"

"How can I say they don't? But, there is such a thing as prestige from which not only Government, but even Congress leaders suffer. They do submit after all before the force of events. But they take time to do it and meanwhile weaken themselves. They started non-co-operation and boycotted the Montford Councils. They went in as Swarajists in the next elections, but with mental reservations. They were about to boycott the present reforms, but wiser counsels prevailed and went in. Even now they are making impossible conditions. How they expect Government to declare India's independence passes my understanding. But that might be merely an extremist pose. Rajagopalachariar's 'sporting offer' to the Secretary of State for India has all the elements in it of an honourable settlement. He seems to have seen correctly how to steer the political ship of the Congress. Fortunately enough, Vallabhbhai Patel and Aney are there to support him. I hope Jinnah and Sir Sikandar will give it the weight it deserves".

Trade Union Movement

By this time, the sun had come up the horizon and its rays did not exactly make us feel pleasant and Mr. Joshi suggested that we had better make a move. While walking the distance to his flat, I asked him what his programme of work hereafter was.

He said, "I shall continue my old work as usual. I believe that in the present political situation of the country, viz., that of foreign rule over us, the nationalist movement is bound to subordinate the Labour movement. We have to carry on the Labour movement, therefore, only with a view to bring about improvements in the social and economic standards of living of the working class. The Labour movement must not be exploited for political purposes. This does not mean that Trade Union workers should not belong to any political organisations. Only they should not bring in their politics in the Labour movement so as to lead to the disruption of the movement. Unless all Trade Union leaders are unanimously agreed on a particular political move, it should not be taken up in the name of the Labour movement. After the Nagpur split, working-class leaders belonging to all political parties have come together and they will be well-advised to keep together in working class interests. As General Secretary of Trade Union Congress, I propose to devote myself to the maintenance of this position and, of course, the Social Service League work is constantly there. It is only this policy that will make for some benefit of labour".

Did Duty As Labourite

"Do you think you will be nominated again to the Central Assembly? You have been sitting there as Indian Labour representative for nearly 20 years."

"That is more than I can say. But one need not be only in the Assembly to work for Labour. Any one of my colleagues in the Trade Union movement will take as good care of Labour interests as myself. And very soon the Labour seats at the Centre will be elective".

"Do you remember that even last time, it was being freely spoken that you would not be renominated because you have been following a policy that cannot exactly be to the Government's liking."

"Nominated membership does not impose any such obligation. Nominated members are there to guard the interests of those whose representatives they are said to be. As I was a labour representative, I considered it my duty always to regard the whole Indian working-class as my constituency and I did not worry whom it pleased or displeased".

We had by this time come to Mr. Joshi's residence and I took his leave after a formal but hearty thanksgiving for the frank manner in which he had replied to all my questions.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 25)

and the boy began to live.

But Uma turned aside her head and spoke not a word. Mahadeva said, "Why now, Uma? What grieves thee?"

"Why hast thou made my son so ugly?" said Uma.

Mahadeva laughed aloud and said "Fear not, dear! Even though he is not beautiful to look at, he will be the foremost of all Gods and his will be the first mention in all ceremonies." And he blessed Ganesh with "all the superiority and greatness of the Universe."

This pleased Uma and she again was reconciled to her Lord....

The Celebration

And morta's as we are, we have to obey the command of the Lord of Parwati, Shiva. To-day we will celebrate the Ganeshotsava and make merry all day long. We will worship his image, in traditional manner and then carry it out into the street. Joined by others, and forming a large procession, we will carry all his images to rivers, tanks sea-beaches or wells; and there to-day Ganesh will have his final obsequies —and that too, with so much respect! Thence we will return to our homes and will then devoutly pray to him:

"God, god! We pray to thee,
God: be kind on us now,
Give us thy presents free,
And God, bless us now!"

* * * *

In The Sculptor's Studio

"HOW do you create such beautiful things?"

"Very easily, my dear lady. All you have to do is to take a block of marble and chip off everything you do not want."

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

What Does It Say: E. Pluribus Unum appears on coins of the U.S.A.

Penny Problem: Move 12 to 3. 7 to 4, 10 to 6. 8 to 1, 9 to 5, 11 to 2.

Cryptogram: Twenty parachutists are hidden in the abandoned quarry. They lack ammunition Fifteen of the villagers are friendly to our cause.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"ALMOST every man can find work if he uses his brains," asserted the man who had travelled a good deal. "That is if he has the ability to adapt himself, like the piano-tuner I once met in the Far West.

"We were in a wild, unsettled country, and I said to him, 'Surely piano-tuning can't be very lucrative here. I should not imagine that pianos were very plentiful in this region.'

"'No, there're not,' said the piano-tuner. 'but I make a pretty fair income by tightening up barbed-wire fences.'"

* * * *

"Professor Smith is a famous entomologist—an expert on parasites"

"Bring him around to meet my brother-in-law!"

* * * *

AT the monthly meeting of the Literary Society the discussion had reached a high level. The assembly had split itself into groups, each group continuing the discussion on its own lines.

Suddenly there was a lull. Thoughts and obviously become too deep for words, until out of the silence came the ringing voice of a proud housewife revealng one of the secrets of her domestic success: "Well, I "always" use soapflakes."

* * * *

"WHAT would your wife say if you bought a new car?"

"Look out for that traffic light! Be careful now! Don't hit that truck! Why don't you watch where you're going? Will you never learn?' And a lot more like that."

* * * *

A lecturer was giving an informal talk on physiology.

"Also," he remarked, "it has recently been found that the human body contains sulphur."

"Sulphur!" exclaimed a girl. "And how much sulphur is there in a girl's body?"

"The amount varies," said the speaker.

"Oh," returned the girl, "and is that why some of us make better matches than others?"

AT a certain convalescent hospital for Naval officers there was a particularly pretty nurse.

One after another the officers invited her out to dinner—only to be told by the matron, a very strict individual, that the rules of the hospital would not allow this.

One day, however, a new patient who had made the usual invitation, and had received the same answer, said to the matron: "How very unfortunate, as I happen to be her brother."

"How very unfortunate, indeed," replied the matron, "as I happen to be her mother!"

* * * *

"WE want you to look upon all your comrades in the regiment as your brothers," said the Commanding Officer, "and to regard me as your father—father of the regiment. Do you understand?"

"Yes, dad," replied the recruit.

A PARTY of men were travelling by train. Presently one produced a large fruit cake, which he ate greedily.

Time passed. Suddenly he began groaning and doubling himself up and straightening out again. When this had gone on for some time, a friend asked him:

"What's the matter, Jim?"

"That cake I ate," groaned the sufferer. "It had nuts in it, and I think the missus forgot to shell them."

"Heavens!" said his friend. "And han you crack them just by bending?"

* * * *

IN a cathedral city the annual dinner of a charitable organization was being arranged. When it came to making up the toast list the new secretary asked: "Is it customary to toast the Bishop?"

"Yes, indeed," said one of the committee. "The Bishop is always drunk at this dinner."

THE temperance lecturer had warmed up to his subject.

"Who has most money to spend?" he thundered. "The publican. Who runs around in a fine car? The publican. Who has fine fur coats? The publican's wife. And who pays for all these pleasures? You my dear friends, you".

A month later a man and woman stopped the lecturer in the street and thanked him for his advice.

"I am indeed glad", said the lecturer. "that you have given up drink".

"Oh, no, we haven't done that," was the reply. "We've bought a pub!"

* * * *

"ROY," she thundered, as she came upon an unopened bottle of whisky while unpacking for a week-end's camping, "what's the meaning of this?"

"That's all right, my dear—brought it along to stick a candle in when it's empty."

Our Humorist At Large

"If the picture is upside down I don't see why you can't alter it!"
"Well, you see, I sold it that way by mistake'"

"Yes, they left for their honeymoon by car."
"Where did they spend it?"
"In hospital."

"Look at that. I've lost two buttons off my waistcoat."
"Really! I expect you'll find them in the dining room."

FALL OF FRANCE

(Continued From Page 1)

poke fun not only at others but also at themselves. Voltaire, with his rather cynical humour and restless inquiring spirit, is the most representative symbol of the French spirit.

This mocking attitude towards life has been misunderstood by foreigners who like to dub the French as a gay and superficial people. Englishmen, solemn and rather dense, pointed out with emphasis the example of French soldiers who face to face with death in the shape of murderous enemy gunfire, were cutting silly and crude jokes. They could not understand that at such a solemn moment in one's life anyone can express his complete contempt and disregard for life in such an irreverential way.

The love of individual right to express himself was so much ingrained in the French nature that it has become the most natural barrier to reactionary movements. This is one of the reasons why the counter-revolutions in France have never succeeded in stifling the love of liberty. They were sooner or later overthrown.

Two Hundred Families

A great revolution took place in France in 1789 and its consequences were worldwide. But it is as well to remember that there have been three different monarchies before the coming of the Republic abolished by Petain. The ignorance of this fundamental fact by most foreigners has been responsible for their incomprehension of recent French politics.

The Republic of 1870 (the third Republic) came into being as an inevitable but disagreeable choice before a monarchist parliament. The first President, MacMahon, was a staunch Royalist. It was not the fault of these monarchists that the country later asserted its inherent republicanism in spite of all difficulties. Though the monarchies went down, their supporters remained and they occupied even during the reign of the republic important and key positions

A large section of the aristocrats and the rich always remained monarchists, the remainder professed to be republicans but were really reactionary opportunists of the right wing with a strong sympathy for royalty. The industrialists are to be included in this category.

An overwhelming majority of the Magistrature, the higher officials and the army officers are completely in sympathy with the right-wing and many of them directly related to the representatives of vested interests and aristocracy. The symbolic figure of '200 families' who possessed and controlled the wealth and fortune of France was not far removed from the reality, though the number of families need not be accepted as mathematically accurate.

Staunch Patriots

But whatever the difference of opinion and outlook, the French were overwhelmingly united in their love of country. This common sentiment has saved France whenever she was in mortal danger. Her sons and daughters forgot their ideologies and dislikes. They surprised the foreign foe who expected to take advantage of their internal dissensions, and performed proligies of valour This moral unity of the majority of the people was the basis of the strength of France. It was able to overcome the most terrible misfortunes when everything seemed against the country.

During recent times the position of parties has been slowly but surely changing. The cleavage between different groups became fundamental and difficult of compromise. Internationalism has struck at the root of the old national idea on which the French revolution was founded. The coming of the Socialist and communist internationals put forward a new reconstruction of human society on the basis of a complete abolition of capitalism.

The reaction to this great proletarian drive was not slow in coming forth. The classes threatened with destruction awakened to their danger and sought to create a new international solidarity. One of its fruits is Fascism. It was natural that France, always forward in all progressive movements of the human spirit, should become the most important centre of socialist activity outside Soviet Russia. The Socialist party became numerically the most important in the country and the communists gains strong positions in the industrial regions. The violence of the reaction of right wing was in proportion to the strength of the left

(TO BE CONTINUED).

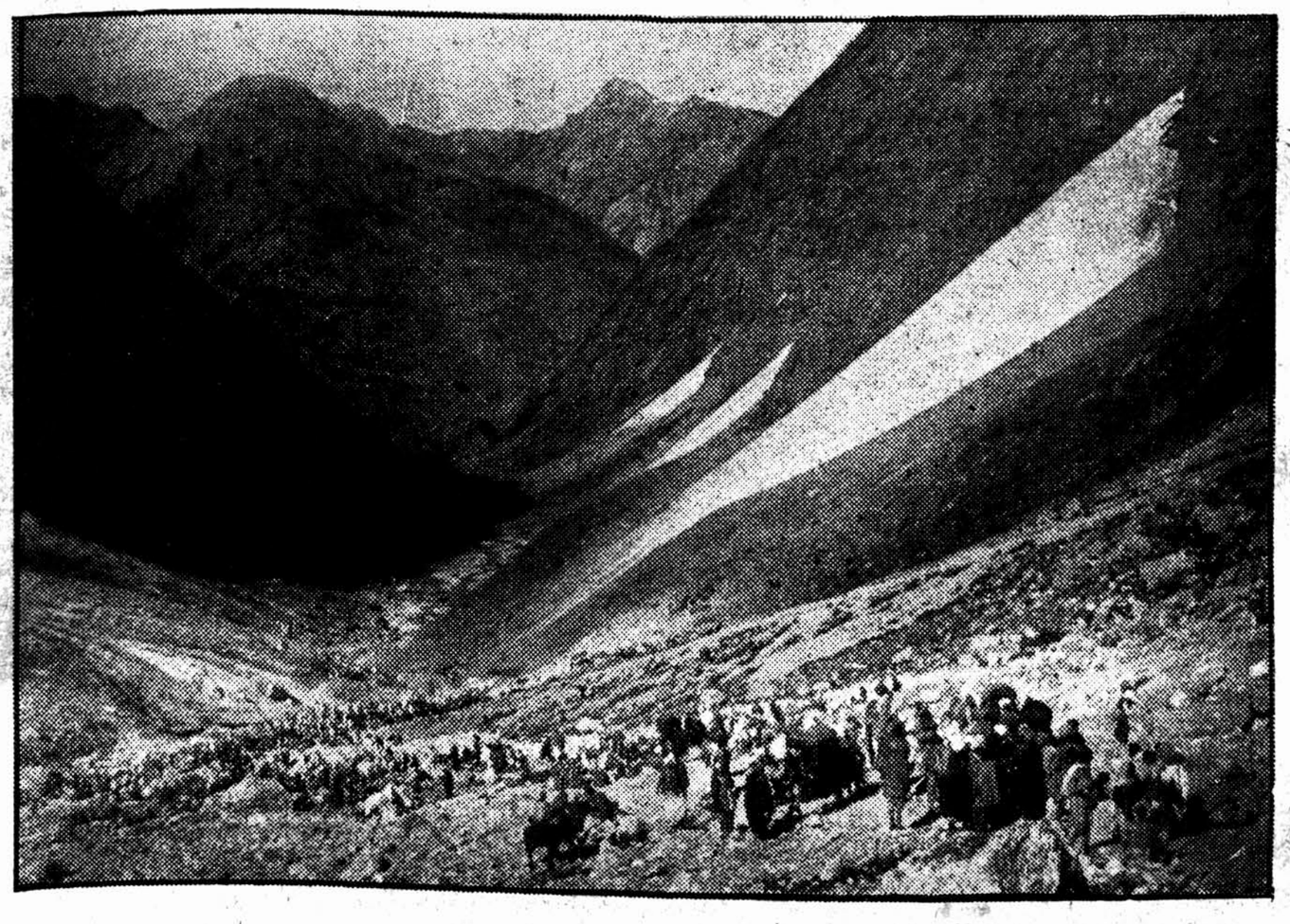
★

Left:— "A Pathan Embroidery Worker."

Right:— "The Bride."

(Photos by Miss Wahida Aziz)

★



PILGRIMAGE TO AMARNATH

In spite of the unusually heavy rains and extreme cold, a large number of pilgrims visited this famous mountain cave shrine in Kashmir last month.

(Left) The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Anthony Eden, passing through barbed wire in one of Britain's fortified areas. Lt.-Gen. A. F. A. N. Thorne is following him. (Right) After an air raid on a town in Eastern England.

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